Ia9Wnea1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 CHRISTOPHER NEAL, 4 Plaintiff, 5 15 Civ. 2822 (RA) v. 6 POLICE OFFICER ROMAINE WILSON, et al., 7 Trial Defendants. 8 9 New York, N.Y. October 9, 2018 10 10:30 a.m. Before: 11 12 HON. RONNIE ABRAMS, 13 District Judge -and a Jury-14 15 **APPEARANCES** 16 IHSAN DOGRAMACI Attorney for Plaintiff 17 -and-HIGGINS & TRIPPETT LLP BY: THOMAS P. HIGGINS 18 19 ZACHARY W. CARTER 20 Corporation Counsel of the City of New York New York City Law Department 21 Attorney for Defendant City of New York BY: MARIA F. DeCASTRO 22 NICHOLAS D. MANNINGHAM Assistants Corporation Counsel 23 24 25 Also Present: Genisa Monroe, Paralegal

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1 (Case called)

MR. DOGRAMACI: Ihsan Dogramaci, for the plaintiff. With me is Genisa Monroe, my paralegal, and my cocounsel.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. HIGGINS: Good morning. Thomas P. Higgins, Higgins & Trippett, for Christopher Neal.

MS. DeCASTRO: Good morning, your Honor. Maria DeCastro and Nicholas Manningham, for defendants.

THE COURT: If you could all just let me know your names, so I know who's who, that would be helpful.

MR. KAISER: Michael Kaiser.

MR. WILSON: Romaine Wilson.

MR. CAMHI: David Camhi.

MR. MALDONADO: Osvaldo Maldonado.

MR. GREEN: Coty Green.

MR. GARCIARIVAS: Baudilo Garciarivas.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Juan Rodriguez.

THE COURT: Good morning to all of you.

Just so you know, we're about to begin the voir dire process, picking a jury. When I call your name, I'm going to ask — and this goes for you as well, Mr. Neal. I'm going to ask you to stand and turn around so that both the folks in the jury box can see you and also folks in the back of the courtroom can see you. We just do that to make sure no one recognizes you or knows you from one place or another, and if

they do, they let us know. That's what we're going to do today.

First of all, I'm sorry to get started late today. We're having some technological difficulties; our printer wasn't working, and we also didn't have a jury pool.

Let's just focus right now, while we're waiting for the jury -- they're not here yet -- on what we need to decide before the jury selection process. I think it's just to confirm that there are no additional objections to the updated case summary or voir dire questionnaire that I distributed. Is that correct?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Plaintiff has no objections, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. DeCASTRO: We have no objections.

THE COURT: OK.

One thing I did want to just talk about briefly is scheduling. I know I had alluded to this and raised the issue of sitting a shorter day on Wednesday. I think I would like to do that. What I would propose is that we sit from -- normally as I said, and I'm going to tell the jury this. First of all, I'm going to tell them that I expect the trial to last less than a week. Can I say less than a week?

MR. DOGRAMACI: We think so, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. I'll say less than a week, and I'll

say we normally sit from ten to five. I'll tell them the normal schedule, as I already told you, but that tomorrow we anticipate sitting from 10 to 2:30. The idea is we'll sit from 10 to 12 without a break, take a half an hour break, and then go from 12:30 to 2:30. That way we'll still sit a solid four hours, but there will be fewer breaks. Hopefully we'll still be able to conclude the trial on Thursday. And as I said, if the jury's deliberating, we'll sit on Friday. If not, we'll go to next Monday. I just wanted to run that schedule by all of you.

One other issue I wanted to talk about, because I was thinking about mentioning it in my preliminary instructions once a jury panel is chosen, and that relates to the lawfulness of Mr. Neal's arrest. I know we talked about this and I know there's dispute on this, but this is what I would propose saying, something to the effect that the questions you'll be asked to decide in this trial are whether plaintiff was unconstitutionally subjected to excessive force, and whether he was unconstitutionally deprived of help to prevent that use of excessive force during the course of his arrest in November of 2012. You will not be asked to decide, nor is it relevant, whether the decision to arrest the plaintiff was appropriate or lawful. Rather, you must assume the decision to arrest him was permissible and assess only the conduct of the officers in the course of executing that arrest, for whether the force used —

sorry. Rather, you must assume the decision to arrest the plaintiff was permissible and assess only the conduct of the officers in the course of executing that arrest; namely, whether the force used and any failure to intervene was unconstitutional, and I'll instruct you later on the law. Something to that effect.

Is everyone comfortable with that? Do you need a little more time? Do you need me to read it again?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, on behalf of plaintiff, that sounded good to us.

MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, could we just have a moment to confer?

THE COURT: Yes, absolutely, and if you need me to read it again, let me know that. I was actually going to change this language a little bit, so let me read it again:

"Specifically, the questions you will be asked to decide are whether the plaintiff was unconstitutionally subject to excessive force and whether he was unconstitutionally deprived of help to prevent any such use of excessive force during the course of his arrest in November 2012. You will not be asked to decide, nor is it relevant, whether the decision to arrest the plaintiff was appropriate or lawful. Rather, you must assume the decision to arrest the plaintiff was permissible and assess only the conduct of the officers in the course of executing that arrest; namely, whether the force used

and any failure to intervene was unconstitutional."

The change I made is now it says "any" excessive use of force, so that it's clear I'm not weighing in on it one way or the other.

They're ready. Why don't we bring the jury in. I'm sure we'll have a break before I give them any preliminary instructions. OK?

MS. DeCASTRO: Yes.

THE COURT: We'll bring them in.

(Jury selection followed)

THE COURT: You can stay where you are. It's going to be another minute or so. Later we'll have you sit in your designated seats and we'll take out some chairs so it's not quite so tight in there. I'll give you more instructions after the lunch break, because I know it's been a long morning, but really what I want to emphasize to you now is that from this point on — and I'm going to have you sworn in in a moment — it's going to be your duty not to discuss the case and to remain outside the presence of anyone who may be discussing the case. And that's with everybody. That's with anyone who may try and discuss the case with you. That's with each other. Until it's time to deliberate, you're just simply not to discuss the case.

In that regard, please understand that the parties and counsel have been instructed to have no contact with you. If you see them in the hallways and they don't seem friendly or they don't say hi, they're not being rude; they're just following my instructions.

In addition, unless and until you're excused as a juror, you should not attempt to gather any information on this case on your own. Don't engage in any outside reading on about this case or cases you may view as similar. Don't attempt visit the place mentioned that I asked about earlier.

Don't use the Internet, Google, Facebook, Twitter, any social media site, any website, to learn anything about the

case or anyone involved in the case or, again, to talk at all about the substance, facts or circumstances of the case, or to talk about what you learn at trial. And that includes your family and friends.

You can tell your family and friends that you've been chosen to sit on a civil jury, but don't tell them anything about it now other than that. At the end of the case, once deliberations are over, you'll be able to talk about it as much as you like, but for now, please don't talk about the case at all. Don't tweet about it, etc.

The reason I give you this instruction, of course, is that you must decide this case solely based on the evidence that's adduced at this trial alone, and we don't want you to be affected by any conversations you may have or anything you learn outside this courtroom or anything someone may say to you.

Other than that, I'm just going to tell you for now to please keep an open mind throughout the trial. Reserve judgment until all of the evidence is in. Until you've heard all the evidence, you really won't be in a position to reach any conclusions.

With that, we're going to swear you in as jurors. Ms. Cavale is going to show you where the jury room is, and then you're going to go to lunch, and we're going to start again promptly at 2 p.m.

1 (A jury of eight was impaneled and sworn)

THE COURT: Thank you. See you after lunch. Why don't you follow Ms. Cavale.

Thank you.

(Jury not present)

THE COURT: Everyone can be seated.

I know it's been a long morning, and we haven't taken a break yet. I just wanted to talk briefly about any issues you feel you need the answer on before the lunch break so you can prepare your openings and you can prepare your witnesses for this afternoon. I'm happy to go through it quickly, and if you think we don't need to talk about something now, we can talk about it later.

First of all, we were talking about the instruction with respect to the lawfulness of the arrest, and I wanted to see if defense counsel had any further thoughts on that, because I was going to mention that in my initial preliminary instructions, which are pretty short, but again, I just wanted to focus the jury.

MS. DeCASTRO: Yes, your Honor. We do have just two objections.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. DeCASTRO: Defendants continue to object to the fact that it's being put in the jury's mind that the arrest might not be lawful.

THE COURT: I think what I said here is, "Rather, you should assume that the decision to arrest the plaintiff was permissible," so that is part of the instruction.

MS. DeCASTRO: OK. And at the beginning part, I believe the language is "to decide whether plaintiff was subjected to excessive force." It should be limited to the language about the use of the Taser and the use of the baton, because that's all that's really at issue here.

THE COURT: Subjected to excessive force by use of a Taser.

MS. DeCASTRO: By Kaiser.

THE COURT: So essentially take some of the language from the case summary.

MS. DeCASTRO: Exactly.

THE COURT: OK. I'm happy to do that.

Then on a couple of other issues, and again, if you think these can wait, let me know. I haven't heard anything more about the 2015 arrest. Were you able to provide plaintiff with information about that arrest?

MS. DeCASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

We provided plaintiff with an updated rap sheet, the conviction, the arrest date, everything.

THE COURT: All right. Are we all on the same page that that's going to come in? I think that there was no objection to it coming in but that we're going to stick to the

basics about what the crime was, the date of the conviction, and the fact that it was a felony. Is that right?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we received from defendants an updated rap sheet, which looks like it's a printout from the Internet. It does not look like the self-authenticating sort of document that we thought might be coming from defendants, so we don't think that document is admissible.

THE COURT: But it wasn't going to come in anyway, right?

MR. DOGRAMACI: We're just going to -- plaintiff, I believe, is going to testify to the date of the conviction, the crime for which he was convicted, and the sentence, which was 30 months.

THE COURT: All right. I think we're all on the same page about that. Please let me know if that's not the case.

Is there anything else we need to talk about? Is there a limiting instruction you wanted me to give when that comes in?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we'd defer to the standard limiting instruction.

MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, on the crime, it was criminal possession of a controlled substance that he finally was convicted of, crack cocaine. I just want to make clear if we can talk about the whole, actual -- that it was crack

cocaine. I don't want the jury to infer that it might be marijuana or something small.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we object. The crime of which he was convicted was criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fifth degree for which the sentence is 30 months; that's what makes it a felony. And we believe the Court has already ruled on this. The jury will be given the offense, the conviction, and the sentence.

MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, I have the exact language of the conviction. It was criminal possession of the controlled substance in the fifth degree, cocaine, 500 milligrams. We wouldn't go into the milligram amount, but --

THE COURT: You know what? I'll look at the law over lunch on that and get back to you about whether the specific controlled substance should be something that's elicited or not. I'll let you know that before your openings.

MS. DeCASTRO: Just one more issue, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$  DeCASTRO: On the parole, your Honor said you would get back to us.

THE COURT: Yes. Do you want to be heard on that further, on the parole issue?

MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, like we stated, at the final pretrial conference, one of the officers that was mainly

involved in the report, he heard during the 911 call that plaintiff was on parole, and while he didn't know what crime that was for, he, as a police officer, could assume it was a serious crime, because you don't get parole time unless it was for a serious crime.

that he was on parole, particularly given that at least one of the officers knew that at the time of his arrest. His status as a parolee is relevant intent or motive to evade or resist arrest, and I think the evidence coming in is consistent with Rules 403 and 404(b), See, e.g., the Cruz case, 326 F.3d 3 395 (3d Cir.), and Daniels, 986 F.Supp. 248. Particularly in a case where his prior conviction is coming in, I don't think it's unduly prejudicial that the jury knows that he was on parole at the time of the arrest.

Do we need to discuss the patrol guide issue any more? I got defendants' letter.

MR. DOGRAMACI: If I could just briefly be heard on the parole issue?

THE COURT: Yes, because I don't think you submitted anything on the parole issue. Correct?

MR. DOGRAMACI: What we did is argue at the last conference, and I think that was the end of it.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DOGRAMACI: I wonder if the issue could be held

open and decided after Mr. Neal testifies, because I think when the story of the arrest is explained, that will make clear this is not a case in which the motive to flee is at issue at all. There was no question of anybody trying to flee from the police officers and avoid being arrested at all like that.

He was in his own home. He was in his kitchen. He was surrounded by police officers, and he pushed the police officers' hands off of him when they put their hands on him, but there was noplace for him to flee to, and there was no attempt to flee from the police officers.

For that reason, I think the relevance of the fact that Mr. Neal was on parole is really nil.

THE COURT: I'm fine keeping it open, and I'll consider it. I'll consider your arguments and I'll let you know before cross-examination, but just don't mention it on opening.

MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, if we may just be heard on that?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. DeCASTRO: Plaintiff's deposition testimony is not — he does say he was trying to get away from the officers, and we believe it does go to one of the *Graham* factors, the officer's state of mind at the time the force was used. Not only did the officer hear he was on parole, he heard there was a gun involved. To then hear there was a situation with a

parolee with a gun is extremely dangerous, and that goes to exactly what *Graham* looks at, the reasonableness of the force.

THE COURT: As I said, I'm inclined to agree with you, but I'm also willing to hear the evidence and I don't think you need it for opening. If plaintiff didn't want to elicit it on his direct case, I'm happy to keep the issue open. Again, I do think it is appropriate for the jury to hear that, and I don't think it's unduly prejudicial, particularly since the conviction is coming in.

MS. DeCASTRO: Just one more thing, your Honor.

The plaintiff testified he has continuing back injury because of this incident, and the reason the back injury was caused was from an incident that happened to him while he was in jail. I don't know if that's going to come out, but I just wanted to raise that as an issue with your Honor.

THE COURT: Look, we can talk about how that can come in. I think if he's going to talk about his back injury and seek damages for a back injury that it's appropriate to get out a prior existing injury. Whether it needs to be elicited that it was in jail, I don't know the answer to that. I'm happy to talk further about that. I think it depends.

Why do you think you need the fact that he had a prior incident in jail? Are you going to use medical records from the prison? I don't know that I've seen those.

MS. DeCASTRO: No, your Honor. We have not been able

to get those. It just goes to explain that it was with correction officers too. We don't necessarily need it, so we would be OK with not talking about that.

THE COURT: OK. Why don't you talk to each other, and then if you need to talk to me, I'm happy to talk to you, just to make sure the cross-examination doesn't elicit the fact that he had a fight with corrections officers in prison as much as that he had some prior incident that may have contributed to or caused the injury. If there's an issue about that and he needs to be cross-examined, then feel free to raise it with me. It seems like that's not a live issue now, but I'm happy to talk about it whenever you'd like to.

Just a couple other things, and then I think I can let you go for lunch.

With respect to the 911 report, I don't think I received a limiting instruction, but we could say something like this 911 report is being admitted --

Do you all have any particular language that you want to propose with respect to the 911 report?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, plaintiff would suggest the statements that the police officers heard from the 911 dispatcher are to be taken solely as statements that they heard and not for whether or not they are true.

THE COURT: How about saying something like consistent with the rules of evidence, the statements the police officers

heard from the 911 report or from the 911 officer, whichever you prefer, are being admitted for the effect on those officers who heard it and not for the truth of the matters asserted?

MS. DeCASTRO: That's fine with defendants.

MR. DOGRAMACI: We would prefer that instead of the Court saying "for the effect that they had on the officers, simply for the fact that the officers heard these statements," and then leave it to the officers.

THE COURT: I think it is for the effect that it had on the officers.

MR. DOGRAMACI: The point I wanted to suggest is that the officers themselves will state whether they had an effect on them and what the effect was, and if the Court were to tell the jurors these are being given to you for the effect they had on the officers, it's going to be reinforcing the officers' testimony rather than leaving it to the officers.

THE COURT: What I'll change it to is, I'll say it's being admitted for any effect they had on the officers who heard them, not for the truth of the matters asserted. I'll make it "any" instead of "the effect" so that I'm not suggesting there was definitively an effect.

All right. Is there anything else we need to talk about now with respect to the NYPD guide for anything beyond the Taser?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we didn't file a response

to the letter that defendants sent on, I believe, Saturday, because it wasn't clear to me that the letter called for a response. The letter says that the entire, complete patrol guide is thousands of pages long and it would be unfair to defendants if we didn't tell them exactly which pages we might use in this trial.

I can say that the number of pages that was produced from the NYPD patrol guide, I think, is on the order of -- I don't know exactly, but I'm going to approximate 50 pages, something like that, and we have no intention of using any pages outside what was actually Bates-stamped by defendants. So there's no issue of there being thousands of pages that we might end up using. It really all depends on how defendants testify on direct, and then we'll see what cross is appropriate.

MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, the provisions of the patrol guide were given to plaintiff. It's my understanding that that's what was requested. However, in those pages that were produced are things like the uniforms that the officers have to wear, things that are completely irrelevant to the issues here. We believe that the use-of-force patrol guide and the Taser provision, if anything, should be the only ones that they should be allowed to be cross-examined on.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, right now we have no

intention of using anything else, but I don't think it would be fair for a ruling to come down saying we can't do something.

Who knows what's going to happen at this trial?

THE COURT: Let's do it that way. If you're going to use it for something else, just ask for a sidebar. As I said, I don't usually like to have sidebars during trial, but if you're going to use it for something else, we'll have a sidebar and I'll make a quick decision.

Last on my list is certification of medical records.

I haven't seen them. You may have given them to defense counsel, but I haven't seen the certification with respect to Defendants' Exhibit C, and I didn't know if you were getting new certifications after our conversation last week.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we received them this morning. They're fine.

THE COURT: They're fine. OK. That issue is mooted.

Are there any other issues we need to discuss before this afternoon?

MS. DeCASTRO: No. Plaintiff's demonstrative exhibits, but that doesn't need to be raised right now.

THE COURT: Are you going to be using a demonstrative on opening?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Yes. It's actually right now turned away from the Court. It's a huge poster, but I can hand up a small copy.

MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, we definitely object to it being used on opening statements.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Oh, sorry. We're not going to be using it on the opening.

THE COURT: All right. Let me know if you want to talk about it. Can you just turn it around so I can see it. I think you just said it's, like, a diagram of the apartment, right?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Yes, your Honor. And your Honor, it's going to be offered not as an exhibit but solely to aid the witness in the providing of testimony. There's the front door, the corridor, the kitchen. There's a room here, and this is the area where the arrest took place.

THE COURT: What's your objection?

MS. DeCASTRO: Our objection to it is it's not to scale. We actually got the blueprints from the building for the specific apartment, and the dimensions are not accurate. One of the dimensions is of the hallway. They're about three feet, according to that diagram the plaintiff is using, about the same size as the bathroom. It's just not accurate; it's not to scale.

THE COURT: I'll let you use it with your client.

I'll make clear it's not to scale, and then I'll let defense counsel introduce through whichever one of your clients you want to introduce the to-scale version of the same thing, and

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1	it will be made clear that that is to scale. All that
2	information will be before the jury. OK?
3	MS. DeCASTRO: Thank you, your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Anything else we need to discuss right
5	now?
6	I'll see you all promptly at two.
7	MR. DOGRAMACI: Thank you, your Honor.
8	(Luncheon recess)
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1	AFTERNOON SESSION
2	2:00 p.m.
3	MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we have a quick
4	announcement.
5	THE COURT: Yes.
6	MR. DOGRAMACI: Based on Mr. Neal's seeing a lot of
7	these defendants for the first time
8	THE COURT: I am sorry?
9	MR. DOGRAMACI: Based on Mr. Neal's seeing a lot of
10	the defendants for the first time in the courtroom this
11	morning, we're going to dismiss one of them.
12	THE COURT: Okay.
13	MR. DOGRAMACI: That is Defendant Maldonado.
14	THE COURT: Okay. I assume there is no objection?
15	MS. DECASTRO: No.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Maldonado, your case is dismissed.
17	You are free to go.
18	The assumption is he wasn't present at the scene; is
19	that the idea?
20	MR. DOGRAMACI: Correct.
21	MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, the only thing is he drove
22	some people here. Is it okay if he sits in the gallery?
23	THE COURT: Absolutely.
24	Was a motion made with respect to him that he wasn't
25	there?

MR. DOGRAMACI: The pretrial disclosures state that he was involved in the arrest. That is what the initial disclosures states. A later disclosure says he was on a sidewalk outside the building. He never went inside the building. Now that Mr. Neal sees the person, we don't have evidence from Mr. Neal saying I saw that person in the building and we don't have defendant saying he was in the building.

THE COURT: The case will be dismissed against Mr.

Maldonado. The only thing I would say briefly and then we'll

bring the jury in is we do have this issue with respect to the

2015 conviction and whether defendants is going to elicit the

nature of the substance. I think under Rule 403 the substance,

the drug of conviction, is substantially more prejudicial than

it is probative.

See, for example, the Joe case 2008 WL 2810169 at \*3 and the Daniels case that I mentioned earlier at 986 F. Supp.

251 as well as the Picciano case at 2010 WL 43669999 at \*4. As the court in Joe explained allowing the jury to note statutory name of the defense including a substantive issue would add little to their assessment to the credibility but would pose a danger of unfair prejudice. So I am going exclude the reference that crack cocaine. Also as a practical matter the fact that it was a 30-month sentence and it was a felony I can't imagine the jurors believing it was for marijuana possession, which I think was the concern earlier.

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1	So with that I am going to bring the jury in and give
2	some preliminary instructions and Mr. Dogramaci.
3	MR. DOGRAMACI: Mr. Higgins will give the opening.
4	THE COURT: Thank you for telling me that.
5	who is going to do the opening for defendants?
6	MR. MANNINGHAM: I am, your Honor.
7	(Continued on next page)
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(In open court; jury present)

THE COURT: Everyone may be seated. Thank you.

As I noticed before the lunch break now that you have been sworn in as jurors, I am going to give you some preliminary instructions to guide you in your participation in this trial. As I noted this morning, it can be difficult to hear in the courtroom at times. So if at any time you cannot hear me, you cannot hear the witness, you cannot hear the lawyers, please raise your hand.

During these instructions and at trial you are going to hear me use a few terms that you may not have heard before and I am going to explain some of those common ones to you. I think I mentioned this earlier. The party who sues is the plaintiff in this action. The plaintiff is Christopher Neal. The parties being sued are called defendants. In this action the defendants are Romaine Wilson, Juan Rodriguez, Coty Green, Baudilo Garciarivas, David Camhi and Michael Kaiser.

Over the course of this trial, you will also hear me referral to counsel. Counsel is another way of saying lawyer or attorney. I will sometimes refer to myself as the Court. It is a fancy way of saying me or the judge. That is the term we use sometimes.

When I say something is admitted into evidence or received into evidence, I have ruled that a particular statement or exhibit may be considered by you in making your

decisions. So when a witness is shown an exhibit and it is not received into evidence, it is not something that you are ultimately going to consider.

It will be your duty to find from the evidence what the facts are. You and you alone are the judges of the facts. From the evidence presented at trial, you are going to decide what happened. You will then have to apply the facts as you find them to the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I explain it whether you agree with it or not. Specifically in this case, the questions you will be asked to decide are whether the plaintiff was unconstitutionally subjected to excessive force from a baton or baton like instrument and/or a taser during the course of his arrest in November of 2012 as well as whether he was unconstitutionally deprived of health to prevent any such use of excessive force if you find such use.

You will not be asked to decide nor is it relevant whether the decision to arrest the plaintiff was appropriate or lawful. Rather you must assume the decision to arrest the plaintiff was permissible and assess only the conduct of the officers in the course of executing that arrest, namely, whether the force used and any failure to intervene was unconstitutional. I will instruction you on the law that you will use in making those determinations at the end of the trial.

I also just want to remind you that nothing I say or do during the trial is intended to indicate in any way what your verdict is. So please don't speculate as to what I may be thinking. Again, anything I say is not evidence. The evidence from which you will find the facts will consist of the testimony of the witnesses and documents and other things received into the record as exhibits as evidence. The lawyers may also agree or stipulate to certain facts and you are to accept those facts as true. Although, you still must decide the weight, if any, to be given to those facts.

Certain things are not evidence and must not be considered by you. I will list them for you now. Statements, arguments and questions of the lawyers are not evidence.

Objections to questions are not evidence. Lawyers have an obligation to their clients to make an objection when they believe that evidence is improperly being sought to be admitted under Federal Rules of Evidence. You should not be influenced by an objection or by my ruling on it. If the objection is sustained, the witness will not be permitted to answer the question and you must ignore the question. If the objection is overruled, the witness will be permitted to answer the question and you should treat the answer like any other.

If you are instructed that an item of evidence is being received for a limited purpose only, just follow that instruction and only consider it for that purpose. If I strike

the answer or instruct you to disregard an answer, then that testimony is not evidence and may not be considered by you. Anything that you may see or hear outside of the courtroom obviously is not evidence and must be disregarded. Again — and I will say this a couple times — your verdict must be based solely on the evidence or lack of evidence presented here in this courtroom at this trial.

So one of your most important tasks is going to be to evaluate the credibility of the witnesses who will testify here at trial. It will be up to you to decide which witnesses to believe, which witnesses not to believe, and how much of any witness's testimony to accept or to reject. I will give you some guidelines for determining the credibility of witnesses at the end of trial. In the meantime, please listen carefully to the witnesses as they testify. Again, you will be called upon to evaluate their credibility and truthfulness of their testimony.

It is important to remember that this is a civil case. I said that earlier, but you may have heard of the term beyond a reasonable doubt. That is the standard in criminal cases. That requirement does apply to a civil case and you should put it entirely out of your mind. In civil cases the burden of proof is different. It is called proof by a preponderance of the evidence. To establish facts by a preponderance of the evidence, you need to prove the facts are more likely true than

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not true. Again, I will instruct you fully on the burden of proof after all of the evidence has been received.

Now, just a few words about your conduct as jurors. As I noted previously during the trial, you are not to discuss the substance of the case with anyone nor are you to permit anyone to discuss it with you until you retire to the jury room at the end of the case to deliberate. You are simply not to take about the case with anyone, not even with each other until you actually begin your deliberations at the end of the trial. Again, if you see any of the lawyers or the parties and they don't say hello, they are not being rude. They are following my instructions. If anybody does try to talk to you about the case, obviously you are not going to talk to them, but don't tell anyone else. Just tell Ms. Cavale and she will notify me. Don't talk about or read anything about the facts or circumstances of this case on any of the social networking sites -- Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc. Don't Tweet or communicate anything about the substance of the case in any mode whatsoever or watch any media reports in any form about any aspect of the case, any of the individuals involved because again you cannot be affected by anything that comes outside of the courtroom.

Finally, if at any point you see someone you recognize in the courtroom, just raise your hand and I will see you at side bar and you can let me know who that is. If you see

someone outside the courtroom where you are not actually sitting, you can let Ms. Cavale know. Keep an open mind and make no judgment until end of the trial.

I wanted to say a word about note-keeping. Ms. Cavale gave each of you a notepad and pin. If you do take notes do so only in these pads and don't remove the pads from the courtroom or jury room. Leave them in the jury room or give them to Ms. Cavale overnight.

Any notes that you do take are for your use only.

They are only to be used as an aid to your memory. Your memory controls. If you do take notes, just be careful not to get so involved in taking nose that you are not listening to the evidence that comes in, you are not watching the witnesses as they testify. Once you are in deliberations if there is a disagreement between one juror's notes and another juror's notes or between one juror's notes and another juror's recollection, you can ask to have the court reporter read back the testimony and that is the official court transcript that controls, not any particular jurors' notes.

During the course of the trial, exhibits will be received into evidence but will be marked by an exhibit number. So if there is an exhibit you are particularly interested in seeing, you should feel free to write that exhibit number down. I will give a list of the witnesses and exhibits. This is not a particular document heavy case so it will not be hard to find

what you are looking for.

We're now going to begin the trial. As I said earlier, we generally begin promptly at 10:00 a.m., and continue to 5:00 a.m. Although as I said tomorrow we're only sitting from 10:00 to 2:30 an taking one short break. Normally we take a lunch break for an hour and a short break in the morning and afternoon. I am going to ask you to arrive closer to 9:30 each day. As an incentive, I will have breakfast waiting for you. We cannot start until all of you are here. If any of you are late, all of us — the parties, lawyers, court reporter — have to wait. So I will ask you to be on time and arrive as close to 9:30 as you can.

Finally, I am going to tell you briefly how the trial will proceed. We'll have the opening statements first.

Plaintiff's counsel will make an opening statement and then defense counsel will make an opening statement. The opening statements are neither evidence nor argument. They are simply outlines of what the attorneys believe the evidence will show. It will help you follow the evidence as it is presented.

After the opening statements, the plaintiff will present its case. After plaintiff testifies on direct examination, counsel for defendants will have an opportunity to cross-examine him. After cross they may be a little of what we call redirect and then recross. Plaintiff may call any other witnesses he chooses to. He may, in fact, call each of the

defendants to the stand and they will be questioned by both sides as well.

When that is completed, defendant has an opportunity to call their own witnesses to the extent that they weren't called on plaintiff's case. It doesn't matter who calls a witness. All that matters is that you listen to their testimony and you assess their credibility and you decide what you believe and what you don't.

After the presentation of the evidence is completed and both sides have rested, the attorneys will deliver their closing arguments and summarize and interpret the evidence.

Just as the lawyers opening statements are not evidence, the closing statements are not either but they are argument and they are important. After that I am going to give you instructions on the law. Finally, you will retire to deliberate on your verdict, which must be unanimous and based on the evidence presented in this trial.

You have a tremendously important task as jurors. It is to determine the facts. You and you alone, not the Court, are the sole judges of the facts. The Constitution itself recognizes your unique role in our system of justice. Pay careful attention to the witnesses and the evidence received at trial as well as my instructions on law. Keep an open mind and you will do your duty.

With that we'll begin with opening statements, Mr.

Higgins.

MR. HIGGINS: Thank you, your Honor.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. My name is Thomas Higgins. I am one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Christopher Neal. This is another one of his attorneys, Mr. Dogramaci, and our paralegal.

The evidence in this case is going to show you that on Thanksgiving night in 2012 the plaintiff Mr. Christopher Neal was in his kitchen. He was tending to a head wound when police entered into his home, grabbed him, put him on the floor — tased him, put him on the floor. While he was on the floor with at least two officers on top of him, one of the other officers took out a baton and hit Mr. Neal. And while all this was going on, some of the officers were laughing. Mr. Neal is going to testify that he didn't think it was very funny.

So Thanksgiving night 2012 805 E. 165th Street,
Apartment 3, that is where Mr. Neal lived. He lived with
Audrey Barnes and their daughter Talasia, who was a
two-year-old, and they had other members of Ms. Barns's
extended family all lived together, including two of her adult
daughters, Kianna and another Shaquana. They were celebrating
Thanksgiving. There was some alcohol consumed and Audrey
Barnes had a disagreement and almost got in a fight with
another woman. Mr. Neal tried to prevent that argument between
Audrey Barnes and this other woman from escalating from coming

to blows. One blow was struck. Mr. Neal was hit in the head with a bottle by Kianna Barnes. She doesn't really know why she hit him, but she did.

His head was bleeding as he will tell you and Mr. Neal is going to tell you that he was mad and angry about being hit with the bottle and he confronted Kiana and Kianna's boyfriend, baby daddy, a man named Chris Goff stood between them and in anger Christopher Neal is going to tell you he said to Mr. Goff, Let's get our guns and settle it like men. You will hear no testimony about any gun flying. No guns were brandished. Mr. Neal calmed down. 911 had been called, but there was no fight between Mr. Goff and between Mr. Neal and he was upstairs in his kitchen tending to his head wound from getting hit from the bottle when the police came upon the scene.

Now, the front door to Mr. Neal's apartment was open and he will testify that he heard the radios of the police officers and that is how he knew the police were there. So the evidence is going to show and Mr. Neal is going to tell you about how officers — at least three — surrounded him in his kitchen and told him, You have to come with us to the hospital. Mr. Neal is going to tell you he didn't want to go to the hospital. He didn't want to go with the police to the hospital. He wanted to deal with the situation himself.

At that point the interaction between Mr. Neal and the

police officers became physical. One or more of the police officers tried to grab Mr. Neal and he is going to testify that he pushed their hands away. He stiffened his arms. He didn't want to go with them. By the way, they had asked him if he lived there and he had shown them his ID. He will it testify about that. He was in his own home and he had given them his ID.

When they grabbed him, he didn't want to go with them. So the testimony is going to be that one of the officers behind Mr. Neal sort of grabbed him and tackled him and Mr. Neal and one or more of the officers banged into a door to a bedroom that was adjacent to the kitchen hallway area. Mr. Neal is going to testify that this a bedroom that they called the girl's bedroom because that is where little Talasia would sleep. Now, she wasn't in there. In fact, no human was in there.

What was in that bedroom was Mr. Neal's pit bull, a dog named Loyalty. So when the door got knocked open, the pit bull came running out onto the scene where Mr. Neal was bleeding from his head wound with at least three police officers and the pit bull ran around barking and got hold of one of the police officers's shoes. You will hear about what that whole situation from Mr. Neal in more detail.

One of the officers pulled out his service arm as  ${\sf Mr.}$  Neal will tell you and said, Get the dog out of here or I

am going to shoot it. At this point one of Audrey Barnes' other adult daughters Shaquana came in and got Loyalty. She dog out of there. So you have the situation where you still have Mr. Neal, who is going to tell you he is in the kitchen still bleeding. Police officers are still there. The dog has been removed. One of the police officers shot his taser at Mr. Neal in the back and tased him. Mr. Neal is going to tell you what that felt like.

As he was being tased, Mr. Neal is going to tell you that he heard other police officers saying, Hit him again. Hit him again. He will also testify that he heard some of the police officers laughing. So after being tased, he was grabbed again by police officers and they went through that door into the girls' bedroom and they put him on the floor but on the floor there was a mattress. So they landed on top of a mattress. Mr. Neal was on top of the mattress and he had two police officers on top of him and he was face down. At this point As Mr. Neal will testify one of the police officers took out a baton and started hitting him in the back. Whack. Whack. He will tell you.

So at this point Mr. Neal had been handcuffed and he was taken to Lincoln Hospital and he really didn't want to be there. He knew he would be processed. He knew he was under arrest. He will testify about that. So they were not in the hospital very long and he was arraigned and released on his own

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recognizance.

When he got back to his apartment, Mr. Neal will testify that he was with his girlfriend then and as he took off his gray hoodie he found in the back the taser darts with wires in the back of his gray hoodie. He will also testify that he looked in the mirror and saw his back, the marks left by the taser. So that is Thanksgiving night 2012.

At the end of this trial, you will hear again from the lawyers, and you will hear from Mr. Dogramaci, and at that point we'll ask you to enter a verdict in favor of Mr. Neal not to undue what happened Thanksgiving night but to compensate him for what did happen to make sure that the police are not incentivized to let that happen to anyone else.

We thank you for your time and attention and the time you spent today.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Manningham.

MR. MANNINGHAM: Thank you, your Honor.

Good afternoon. On November 23rd, 2012, plaintiff decided to take things to the extreme. He brought a gun to a family fight. I will explain that in a minute. Then he threw police officers around as they tried to arrest him and now he is here asking for money claiming excessive force. You will hear that the only thing that was excessive that night was the plaintiff.

Now, I want to make one thing clear: There is no question whether plaintiff should have been arrested on that night, but let me give you some background. The story starts out like many others. It was Thanksgiving night and a family was fighting. Now, do families fight on Thanksgiving? Sure. But not like this. At the time plaintiff was living with his girlfriend Audrey in her home. Their two-year-old daughter and Audrey's eight other children also lived there. Around 11:30 that night plaintiff started drinking vodka mixed with malt liquor. He will tell you himself he was drunk. Then he took food that Audrey took over to his other girlfriend's apartment. Let me say that again. His girlfriend Audrey that he lived with cooked Thanksgiving dinner --

MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.

MR. MANNINGHAM: -- and plaintiff --

MR. DOGRAMACI: Side bar.

THE COURT: Is this evidence that will come out during the trial?

MR. MANNINGHAM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will allow it. Overruled.

MR. MANNINGHAM: His girlfriend Audrey that he lived with cooked Thanksgiving dinner and plaintiff decided to take leftovers to his other girlfriend's apartment. When he came back, surprise, Audrey confronted him about cheating. Then they started fighting outside of their apartment building.

Audrey's daughter Kiana also got involved in the fight and at some point the fight turned physical. Plaintiff became furious and in his own words decided to take things to the extreme. So he ran upstairs and got his gun and came back outside.

At this point 911 was called. It is unclear who called, but the female caller said plaintiff was threatening to shoot one of Audrey's kids. We are not sure which one he was threatening, but at the time of Audrey's kids ranged from two to 18. Then the police showed up. Plaintiff will tell that you when he saw the police coming, he ran upstairs to get rid of his gun.

Now, Kianna, who is Audrey's 18-year-old daughter, told the officer that plaintiff hit her and they saw she had injuries on her face. You will learn when there is a domestic violence allegation and there are visible injuries, the officers must arrest. Kianna also told the officers that she hit plaintiff in the head with a bottle and he was bleeding from his head in the apartment upstairs.

So Sergeant Camhi went up to arrest him. When he got upstairs, he went down a narrow hallway that opened into a kitchen. Plaintiff was at the kitchen sink trying to clean the blood off his self. Sergeant Camhi stood behind him and scanned the room for weapons. He didn't see the gun anywhere, but he did see there were some knives on the counter and on the kitchen sink. He tried to talk to plaintiff and get him away

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from the knives. He told plaintiff that an ambulance was coming and that he should come with him downstairs. Plaintiff refused. He was furious.

Sergeant Camhi then decided it would be best to wait for other officers to get there before trying to arrest plaintiff. That is because as you will learn kitchens are dangerous areas for police officers. There are a lot of things in there that could be used as weapons such as knives that are known to the person living there but not necessarily known to the police. This is when Sergeant Kaiser showed up. He went into the apartment and stood in the hallway at the edge of the kitchen. Plaintiff started walking towards Sergeant Kaiser. Sergeant Camhi followed from behind until the three were in the narrow hallway.

Sergeant Camhi told plaintiff to give him his hands. He didn't. So each sergeant grabbed one of plaintiff's arms trying to put his hands behind his back. Plaintiff stiffened them. He tried to break free from the sergeants' grips by swinging his arms. The sergeant didn't let go. They were being thrown away bouncing back and forth off the walls of the narrow hallway. Plaintiff swung Sergeant Kaiser into a door. The door opened and a pit bull ran through the sergeant's legs and into the kitchen. It charged Officer Rodriguez barking and bit his foot. The officers got the bit bull off of Officer Rodriguez, but then it ran and bit Officer Green's foot.

Now, in the hallway Sergeant's Kaiser and Camhi were getting nowhere with plaintiff. Plaintiff will tell you in his own words that he was too strong and he was too powerful to let two officers take him down. He was right. So Sergeant Kaiser stepped back, took out a taser and discharged it. Now, you will hear about how a taser works. It has two prongs that launch out each connected to the taser by a thin wire. Kind of like a fishing line. When the prongs launch out, five seconds of electricity is sent through the wires. In an a ideal situation, the prong will penetrate the person's skin and that person will lockup and fall to the ground.

That is not what happened here. Here, the prongs did not penetrate plaintiff's skin. He didn't lockup. He didn't fall to the ground. It wasn't effective. It appears that one of the prongs may have made contact with plaintiff's clothing, but all we know for sure is that the darts did not penetrate plaintiff's skin. In fact, after the taser was discharged, plaintiff kept resisting. So Sergeant Kaiser went back and grabbed plaintiff. Sergeant's Kaiser and Sergeant Camhi and plaintiff wrestled into a bedroom and fell onto a bed. Plaintiff continued struggling, but soon after the officers were able to handcuff plaintiff on the bed. That was it.

Now let's talk about what plaintiff is claiming. You just heard plaintiff's version of the events. You will see that the medical evidence doesn't support it. He made no

complaints to the EMTs who took him to the hospital. He denied any injury at the hospital. He did not complain of any injuries at any point until he brought this lawsuit and now he is here in federal court asking you to give him money. Why? You will see that somewhat of a mystery. I will like to point out that opposing counsel did barely mentioned all the other officers that were there and didn't mention them by name.

At the end of this trial show plaintiff that he was the only thing that was excessive that night and find a verdict in favor of the defendants.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Plaintiff, you may call your first witness.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, plaintiff calls Christopher Neal himself to the stand.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please raise your right hand. CHRISTOPHER NEAL,

called as a witness by the Plaintiff,

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. DOGRAMACI: Let me first of all say to the court reporter sometimes I don't speak loudly enough. If at any point I cannot be heard, please tell me to say it again louder.

THE COURT: I will remind everybody, the lawyers and witnesses, to speak into the microphones. That makes a big difference.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

- 1 BY MR. DOGRAMACI:
- 2 | Q. Sir, would you for the record please tell us your name?
- 3 A. Christopher Neal.
- 4 | Q. Mr. Neal, where were you born?
- 5 A. Bronx, New York.
- 6 Q. What is your occupation?
- 7 A. Right now I work as a messenger for NYC Messenger.
- 8 | Q. Maybe the microphone could be brought a little closer to
- 9 you.
- 10 | Sir, what is your occupation?
- 11 A. Messenger. I deliver medications for CVS.
- 12 | Q. How long have you had that occupation?
- 13 A. About nine months now.
- 14 | Q. Where do you live now?
- 15 A. I am currently in a shelter in the Bronx.
- 16 | Q. How long have you lived there?
- 17 A. Since last year.
- 18 | Q. Where did you live before that?
- 19 A. Before that I was incarcerated.
- 20 | Q. Where were you incarcerated?
- 21 | A. I was incarcerated at Governor Correctional Facility for
- 22 possession of a controlled substance.
- 23 | Q. When was that conviction?
- 24 A. I believe it was 2014, April.
- 25 Q. What was the sentence?

- 1 A. I believe I got 30 months for it.
- 2 Q. So when were you released from that?
- 3 A. Last year.
- 4 | Q. Are you married?
- 5 A. That I don't know. I signed a uncontested divorce decree
- 6 but I never got a final decision.
- 7 | Q. Do you have children?
- 8 | A. Yes.
- 9  $\mathbb{Q}$ . How many?
- 10 A. I have three.
- 11 | Q. How old are they now?
- 12 | A. 27, 27 and eight.
- 13 | Q. Where do they live now?
- 14 A. Well, one is in the shelter, one lives in South Carolina,
- 15 | the other one lives in the Bronx on Bassford.
- 16 | Q. What is the name of the youngest one?
- 17 A. Talasia.
- 18 | Q. Mr. Neal, if you would take a look at the defendants who
- 19 | are in this courtroom, please let us know do you recognize any
- 20 of them from before?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 | Q. Which one?
- 23 A. I recognize --
- 24 | Q. You can just point.
- 25 A. I recognize Wilson, I recognize the gentleman sitting

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right -- right there next to the counsel that gave the opening statement, and I also recognize the other officer back there with the glasses on.

- Q. Let me ask you about the man you identified as Wilson.

  How do you know Officer Wilson?
- A. Well, I know Officer Wilson because, one, around where I used to live on 156 Street I had a couple instances with him before this incident.

MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, can we have a brief side bar on this issue?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Continued on next page)

(At the side bar)

MS. DECASTRO: I don't know if this is what is going to come out, if you are going to bring out the prior incidents.

I thought we had motions in limine rulings on that.

MR. DOGRAMACI: I will tell you what I expect he is going to say. He is going to say he knew Officer Wilson from interactions with Wilson in the neighborhood before this incident. During those interactions they did -- one time Wilson took an aggressive stance against him and he started filming Wilson, but that is as far as he went. He saw Wilson more than once in the neighborhood that way. Wilson refers to him as the guy who takes video and he referred to him as Big Head Wilson.

MS. DECASTRO: That is character evidence. It is prejudicial and it is character evidence getting into an incident of a video recording. He claims he knows plaintiff from the neighborhood but that is because he did patrol there.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, Mr. Neal is going to testify when it comes time to the actual incident, Wilson is the one who hit him with the baton. When he was being held down on the bed, he turned and recognized Wilson and he addressed Wilson by name and Wilson stepped back shocked that he had been addressed name and this testimony will know how he knew who Wilson was.

THE COURT: Why can't you get in all that without

saying what happened in the prior incident? Leave the testimony as it is now. They had prior interactions that would explain why they knew each other and recognized each other and leave it at that.

MS. DECASTRO: If I may. If plaintiff gets to talk about this, Wilson will get to talk about the crimes that plaintiff commit, which we told him not to do because of the prior rulings.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Can I ask him how many times he had seen Wilson in the neighborhood? How confident he is that he knew who Wilson was. I think it is important.

MR. HIGGINS: He is not going it make any reference to any charge against him.

THE COURT: Do you have any objection to him asking how confident are you that this is the same person?

MS. DECASTRO: We're fine with that.

THE COURT: Let's leave it at that. Let's not get into the specifics.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Can I ask him how many times he saw Wilson in the neighborhood?

MS. DECASTRO: I think it is going to open the door and there is not a cure.

MR. DOGRAMACI: I will be asking for a number. Can I also ask him if he had a nickname for Mr. Wilson, Big Head Wilson.

1 THE COURT: What is it?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Big Head Wilson. That shows the familiarity.

THE COURT: I think you can ask how confident you are based on your prior interactions with the same person. I don't think you need to get into anything else. I don't think it is relevant. I don't know if big head is something for arrogance or what it means. I don't think we need to go there.

MR. DOGRAMACI: One thing that will be important right now we don't have a chronology. So the incident that we're going to get into is 2012. At some point I will want to make clear that for some stretch of time before 2012, he and Wilson had seen each other around.

THE COURT: If you can ask him over a period of time did you see him on a number of occasions. Again, I don't think you want to get into the specifics of what happened on a specific objection.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Okay.

(Continued on next page)

1 (In open court; jury present)

- 2 BY MR. DOGRAMACI:
- 3 | Q. Mr. Neal, let me draw your attention to a particular night.
- 4 | It's in 2012. The night of Thanksgiving; all right?
- Now, you are already familiar with Officer Wilson from
- 6 having interacted with him around the neighborhood for some
- 7 | time before this night; correct?
- 8 | A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Thank you.
- So let's talk about the night of Thanksgiving 2012. Where were you living at that time?
- 12 A. I was living with my then girlfriend Ms. Audrey Barnes at
- 13 805 East 156th Street, Apartment 3.
- 14 | Q. Who else lived with you and Ms. Barnes at that address?
- 15 | A. Shaquana Gillard, Patricia Mason, Christopher Mason Jr.,
- 16 | Kianna Barnes, Jacquelyn Mason, Deneen Mason, Tamika Andrews,
- 17 Davon Mason and my daughter Talasia Neal.
- 18 | Q. I will hand you a piece of paper.
- 19 Is this something that you have seen before?
- 20 | A. Yes.
- 21 | Q. Is this a fair and accurate depiction of the apartment that
- 22 | you and Ms. Barnes and all her children you just mentioned
- 23 | lived in at that time?
- 24 A. Yes.
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, this is going to be used

as a demonstrative solely to aid the witness's testimony. We have a large poster version of it that I will show to the jury.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. DECASTRO: We continue our objection to the demonstrative.

THE COURT: I am going allow you to use the demonstrative. To be clear this is not to scale. So you are not to consider it as such. It is just to aid to the testimony. I am going to allow them to use this exhibit.

MR. DOGRAMACI: If we can bring it a little closer, I think there will be one or two points which will be helpful for the witness to --

THE COURT: Do you want to move it over here?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Let's do that. Thank you.

BY MR. DOGRAMACI:

Q. Mr. Neal, so if you can just very briefly please tell us what it is that we're looking at in this mockup of the apartment that you all lived in.

What floor of the building was this?

- A. This is actually a depiction of the third floor apartment.
- Q. So was there an elevator in that building?
- 22 | A. No.

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- 23 | Q. Where are the stairs going to the third floor?
- 24 A. Right here.
- 25 | Q. You can get up and point to make sure we're clear on what

1 you are pointing to if you would like.

A. Right here.

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Q. When you come out from those stairs, do you see the area that is shaded light gray.

What is that?

- A. That would be the landing of the staircase.
- Q. Is that the common area of the building?
  - A. Yes.
- 9 Q. How many doors into the apartment are there?
- 10 A. This one right here and then this one right here.
- 11 | Q. All the rest of what we're looking at is one apartment
- 12 unit; is that correct?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Let's look at the door that is on the left.
- MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, objection.
- 16 THE COURT: To what exactly?
- MS. DECASTRO: To leading.
- 18 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 19 Q. Let's look at the door that is on the left.
- Where does that door lead into?
- 21  $\parallel$  A. This door --
- 22 | Q. Yes.
- 23 | A. -- leads to like what we used to call the back of the
- 24 apartment.
- 25 | Q. What is that on your left if you walk in from that door?

- 1 A. That is actually the bathroom.
- 2 | Q. What is on your right when you walk in from that door?
- 3 A. That is actually what we used to call the boys' room.
  - Q. What is inside that room?
- 5 A. Normally it was a bunk bed.
- Q. If you go in farther from the front door, there is a second door on your right.

What is that?

- A. That is what we used to called the elder girls' room.
- Q. If you were to keep going straight in, what is that room
- 11 | that you go into?
- 12 A. That is the kitchen.
- 13 | Q. If you can give us an idea how narrow that corridor is from
- 14 when you walk into the front door, how many people could fit
- 15  $\parallel$  into it?

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- 16 A. Well, two people could not walk right by each other.
- 17 | Someone would have to turn sideways to get out of the way.
- 18 | Q. Just primarily?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 | Q. The kitchen area, about how many people could fit into that
- 21 | room?
- 22 | A. Well, I would have to say approximately maybe if you wanted
- 23 | to comfortable, three.
- 24 | Q. Thank you. You can sit. You may get up later, but for now
- 25 you can sit.

On the night of Thanksgiving 2012, you had an incident with the defendants in this case; right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. I want to ask you how that incident began. Let's start where were you?
  - A. Well, I was over here at the sink. I didn't know how bad I got hit in the head with a bottle. I was trying to break up a fight I didn't want to happen.
  - Q. Hang on.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Let the record reflect the plaintiff just pointed to the area of the sink in the kitchen.

- 12 | Q. What were you doing at that spot?
  - A. I actually had what we call a scully, which is a close-fitting hat. I was putting cold water on the wound because I didn't know how bad the cut on my head was.
- Q. What sort of wound did you have -- go ahead and take a seat?
- 18 A. I actually had a 2-inch gash in my head that was bleeding profusely.
  - Q. How had you gotten that 2-inch gash?
- 21 A. Kianna earlier in the night hit me in the head with a 22 bottle.
- 23 | O. Who is Kianna Barnes?
- 24 A. That is Audrey's middle child.
- Q. So what was going on when she hit you in the head with the

1 bottle?

- 2 A. Well, Audrey was trying to fight a woman who I knew had
- 3 | HIV. She didn't know it, but I knew it. I didn't want her to
- 4 | hit her because I didn't want the mother of my child to risk
- 5 getting HIV. I stepped in between them and I stopped her from
- 6 hitting her. I said, What are you doing. What you are doing.
- 7 Are you going to take her side over mine. I said, Yeah. I am
- 8 | going take her side. Yeah, I am going to take her side. I
- 9 turned around and next thing I know, bang, hit in the head.
- 10 Q. Now, these events that you just described, where did those
- 11 events happen?
- 12 | A. Excuse me?
- 13 | Q. Where did the events that you just described with Kianna
- 14 and Ms. Barnes, where did those events happened?
- 15 | A. That happened downstairs in the beginning of the building.
- 16 When you come up in the building. Not the vestibule but the
- 17 | hallway downstairs.
- 18 | Q. No where where we're looking at in that poster?
- 19 A. No.
- 20 | Q. What time did this happen approximately?
- 21 A. I would say it was probably after 11:30.
- 22 | Q. When you turned around and saw Kianna, what did you do
- 23 | then?
- MS. DECASTRO: Objection.
- 25 THE COURT: Overruled.

- A. Actually, I was tight. I felt stuff coming down. When I

  put my hand there and seen the blood, I was mad. So I went to,

  like -- I was furious. I went to go at her. Her baby father
- 4 who I had been drinking with jumped in. He was like, Yo, you
- 5 bugging. I said, Man, you see my head.
- 6 | Q. What is that man's name?
- 7 A. Christopher Goff.
- 8 Q. Sir, what was his relationship to Kianna?
- 9 A. That is her baby father.
- 10 | Q. What happened?
- 11 A. When he jumped in the way he said, You bugging. I said,
- 12 | Yo, you see your head. He was like, Eff your freaking head.
- 13 When he said that, I took it at -- my head, like, this is gonna
- 14 escalate now. So I told him -- I said, You know what, go get
- 15 | your gun. I am gonna go get mine. I proceeded upstairs. I
- 16 went into Audrey's room. I grabbed the gun and I came back
- 17 downstairs and I pointed to him and I said, Now, you go get
- 18 your gun.
- 19 | Q. Then what happened?
- 20 | A. He said, I don't wanna get no gun. So I said, No, go get
- 21 | it. He said, No, I am not gonna go get it.
- 22 | Q. All right. So what happened after that?
- 23 | A. After that I seen the police van coming up the block. It
- 24 wasn't racing. It was coming up the block. I was like, Oh,
- 25 man I am bugging. I went upstairs. I put the gun back where I

- 1 | found it and then I proceeded to go to the sink, which is all
- 2 | the way over there. I put it in this room. I went all the way
- 3 | back around, came through and that is when I was standing at
- 4 | the sink.
- 5 | Q. Sir, you just pointed at the poster. Which room was it
- 6 | that you put the gun in?
- 7 || A. This one.
- 8 Q. All the way on the other side of the apartment from the
- 9 | kitchen?
- 10 | A. Yes.
- 11 | Q. So now are we at the point in time where you were standing
- 12 by the kitchen sink that you referenced earlier?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Had you had anything to drink on this night?
- 15 | A. Yes. We were sitting there and I had a drink that I make
- 16 | with Svedka and what you call fruity Saint Aug. Saint Aug is
- 17 | alike a beer or something.
- 18 Q. Go ahead.
- 19 A. That is the drink that I like. I don't like Bacardi. I
- 20 | like my little special drink.
- 21 | Q. How many drinks had you had?
- 22 A. I believe I had three cups.
- 23 Q. Over what stretch of time had you had three cups?
- 24 A. I would say about two and a half hours.
- 25 | Q. How had those three drinks affected you -- let me give you

a point in time. At the point when you are standing by the 1 sink tending your head wound, what affect had those three 2 3 drinks had?

- I would say -- they say if you have certain amount, you are intoxicated illegally. I just had a little buzz.
- Q. What is the next thing that happened from the point in time where you were standing by that sink tending your head?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Actually, your Honor, may I close this door?

THE COURT: Yes. Make sure it is not locked.

- Q. From the point in time where -- again, we're back at this point in time you're at the kitchen sink. Please tell us what then happened.
- A. Well, as I was standing there tending to my head wound trying to stop the bleeding, I heard walkie-talkies. over. I saw the officers coming. I am not worried about nothing. I didn't do nothing. Tending to my head wound. is when the defendant over there with the glasses --
- Q. What color shirt is the defendant you pointed at wearing?
- A. White shirt with the, I think, blue and black. All of them have blue and black ties, but right there. 21

THE COURT: Where people are seated?

THE WITNESS: The second one from the edge. Right there.

(Continued on next page)

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- 1 MR. DOGRAMACI: Let the record reflect that the 2 witness pointed at defendant Rodriguez.
  - Q. What understanding did you have at this time of why the police were there?
- A. I didn't know. I didn't know. All I know is when he came
  in, he asked me did I live here. He also had two other
  officers that was with him.
- 8 Q. How many officers entered the apartment?
- 9 A. It was three, actually.
- 10 | O. OK.

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11 A. He was one of the them. He was the one who was talking to
12 me. The other, the other, the other one sitting right there,

by counsel, he came in. He took a position here.

- MR. DOGRAMACI: For the record, the witness pointed at the part of the kitchen close to the fire escape.
- 16 Q. What position did the other officers take?
- 17 A. Officer Rodriguez stood here. The other defendant stood 18 there, and another one stood on, like, my right side.
- Q. OK. And where were you? Can you just point one more time?
  Where were you at this time?
- 21 A. I was right here, at the sink.
- 22 | Q. So you had an officer on each side of you, is that correct?
- 23 | A. Yes.
- Q. And what did you and those officers say to one another, if anything?

- 1 A. Well, Officer Rodriguez asked me, did I live there. I told
- 2 | him, yes, I did, and in the process of me telling him I lived
- 3 | there, I reached in my pocket and I presented my New York State
- 4 | ID, nondriver's license.
- 5 Q. What was your demeanor as you reached into your pocket to
- 6 get out your ID?
- 7 A. He asked me to present ID. I'm going to -- he's the
- 8 police. I'm going to give him ID.
- 9 Q. All right. What happened after that?
- 10 A. After that, he looked and he shook -- he was shaking his
- 11 | head, like, OK, because he asked me did I live here, so I
- 12 | provided proof that I live there. After then he was like,
- 13 | Well, you need to go to the hospital. I was like, I'm not
- 14 going to the hospital. He was like, Well, come with us. I was
- 15 | like: I don't want to go with you. No, I don't have to go
- 16 | with you. I know my rights. I don't want to go with you.
- 17 | Q. OK. Were there any other officers who appeared during this
- 18 | incident?
- 19 A. Who appeared?
- 20 | O. Yes.
- 21 A. As I was talking to him, I heard more, but my focus was
- 22 dealing with a conversation with him.
- 23 | O. OK.
- 24 A. So I don't know if they actually came in the apartment at
- 25 | that time or not.

- 1 Q. OK. What do you remember happening next?
- 2 A. At that time, when I told him that, no, I don't want to go
- 3 | with him, he proceeded to, like --
- 4 | Q. I'm sorry. If you could actually use your words --
- 5 A. He tried to grab me.
- 6 Q. -- for the court reporter --
- 7 A. He attempted, like, to grab my arm.
- 8 | Q. Which of your arms?
- 9 A. My left arm.
- 10 | Q. What were the other officers doing at that time?
- 11 A. At this time, I was just focused on him. I know once, when
- 12 | he attempted to grab my arm, I did what I -- what I know --
- 13 what I was taught and was to smack his arms away, like: Why
- 14 | you touching me? Don't touch me.
- 15 Q. OK. What happened after that?
- 16 | A. After that, this officer that was on this side attempted to
- 17 | grab me here.
- 18 | Q. All right. What did you do then?
- 19 | A. Knocked his arms, knocked his arms off of me too, and I
- asked him: Why are you touching me? Why are you touching me?
- 21 | I didn't do anything.
- 22 | Q. How exactly did you knock that officer's arms off of you?
- 23 | A. Well, I would have to -- it's like I was taught when
- 24 somebody go to grab you, it's like a swim move with your arms,
- 25 | bring it and knock their hands down.

1 0. OK.

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MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, I'm going to ask the witness to demonstrate on me what he just called a swim move.

Can he come in front of the jury? Is that all right?

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DOGRAMACI: If you could just show for the jury, I'm going to put my hands on you, what it is you're saying you did.

THE COURT: Just don't get too close to the jury. OK?

MR. DOGRAMACI: I'm sorry.

Go ahead.

(Plaintiff demonstrated movement)

MR. DOGRAMACI: You can sit back down. Thank you.

- Q. Did you do anything else?
- 15 | A. No.
- 16 | Q. All right. What happened after that?

THE COURT: How do you want the record to reflect that movement?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Let the record reflect that I put my hands on the forearm, left arm left forearm of Mr. Neal, and he did a sort of circular motion that put my hands underneath his arm, approximately.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DOGRAMACI: That's my best attempt to put it into words.

Q. I'm sorry. What, if anything, else did you do besides that?

A. Nothing.

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- Q. OK. What do you remember happening after that?
- A. Well, after he tried to grab me on this arm, I did the same -- it was basically the same thing, but higher, and I pushed his arms away.

8 THE COURT: You're pushing his arm off, like, you're
9 not just sliding it under. You're pushing his arm away.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I smacked his arms, like smacked his hands off me, like: Get off me. Why are you grabbing me?

- Q. Again, I saw you move your hands in a circle just now?
- 13 A. Yeah, the same. The same, but just higher.
- 14 | Q. What do you remember happening after that?
- 15 A. After that, that's when this officer got a hold of me and
  16 was pull -- actually pulled me. When he pulled me --
- Q. Sorry. Which officer? You said this officer. Just use a couple words to say who you're talking about.
- 19 A. Rodriguez.
- 20 | O. OK.
- 21 Sorry. So he did what?
- A. He, like he pulled me like to gain control of me, and
  that -- at this point, while he's pulling me, the officer that
  was on this side, where I smacked his hands away, he apply, he
  tried, he apply a body hold, like a half body hold right here

1 on my waist.

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- Q. Which part of his body made contact with your waist?
- 3 A. It was like upper shoulder area, like how you see in
- 4 football tackles.
- 5 Q. All right. Yes.
  - A. Like that. And at that time, we're over here. And when he applied the half body hold, right here, it caused me to hit the other officer that was pulling me, and we hit that door.
    - MR. DOGRAMACI: The witness --
  - MS. DeCASTRO: We can't hear him.
- THE COURT: Would you say that again, Mr. Neal, please.
  - THE WITNESS: I said when he applied the half body hold, he hit me with the other officer pulling, and we hit the door, the big girls' door.
  - MR. DOGRAMACI: For the record, the witness was pointing at the end of the first corridor, closer to the kitchen, as he gave that bit of testimony.
- Q. And then you went into the door which is the door to the big girls' room?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 Q. About how many police officers are around you at that
- 23 moment, when you went into that door?
- 24 A. Well, that's when I seen other officers coming in here.
- 25 | They were coming in here.

- 1 MR. DOGRAMACI: And the witness just pointed to the 2 corridor area right past the front door.
- Q. OK. Can you put a number on approximately how many officers arrived on the scene?
- A. I would have to say it was probably anywhere from two to three to four more.
- 7 | Q. So the total number?
  - A. I would have to say all together in the whole house at that time might have been like six, six, seven officers.
- 10 | Q. Was there anyone else within eye shot here?
- 11 A. Well, after the dog came out, I didn't -- right offhand, I
  12 didn't see anybody.
- drain e see angseag.
- Q. All right. One thing at a time. Let's stay at the moment where you went into the door to the girls' room. Up to this
- 15 time, had you seen anyone else anywhere around you other than
- 16 the police officers?
- 17 A. No.

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- 18 Q. And to your knowledge, was anyone else in the apartment?
- 19 A. No.
- Q. OK. Now, what happened after the tackle and you went into
- 21 | the door to the girls' room?
- 22 A. My dog came out.
- 23 | Q. What kind of dog did you have?
- 24 A. A pit bull, blue nose.
- 25 Q. Was it a he or she?

- 1 A. She.
- 2 Q. What was her name?
- $3 \parallel A$ . Loyalty.
- 4 | Q. All right. Where is Loyalty now?
- 5 A. I don't know. I don't know where she -- because of my, me
- 6 being locked up, I don't know what happened to my dog.
- 7 Q. Well, what happened to her while you were incarcerated?
- 8 A. I don't know.
- 9 MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, objection.
- 10 THE COURT: Yes.
- MR. DOGRAMACI: I'll move on.
- 12 THE COURT: Sustained.
- MR. DOGRAMACI: I'll move on.
- 14 Q. Had you known that Loyalty was in that room?
- 15 | A. No.
- 16 Q. All right. Well, what happened after she came out of that
- 17 | room?
- 18 A. Well, she, she, she charged.
- 19 Q. Who did she charge?
- 20 A. Well, Officer Rodriguez.
- 21 Q. OK. And then what happened?
- 22 | A. She snatched him by the foot and was shaking his foot. And
- 23 | in the process of her shaking his foot, he was -- he was up
- 24 here with her shaking his foot on the sink. I was standing
- 25 here.

1 0. OK.

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- A. Right at --
- 3 MR. DOGRAMACI: I want the court reporter to be able 4 to get this. Hold your thought.

The witness just pointed to the corner of the diagram, which has the, where the washer meets the sink when referring to where Rodriguez and the dog were, and then pointed to the other end of the sink when referring to where he was at this time.

MS. DeCASTRO: This exhibit isn't coming into evidence. I think for the record to be clear, we should specify in the apartment, not on the diagram.

THE COURT: I think that's a good point.

MR. DOGRAMACI: OK.

- Q. Please continue from where you just left off.
- A. Well, she had his foot here. At that time, I was standing there. Kaiser was there, and he drew his service revolver.
- 18 | Q. Who is Kaiser?
- 19 A. Him, sitting right there.
- 20 O. OK.
- 21 MR. DOGRAMACI: Let the record reflect the witness 22 pointed to defendant Kaiser.
- 23 \| 0. Where was defendant Kaiser at this time?
- 24 A. He was standing right here.
- 25 | Q. By the kitchen window?

- 1 | A. Yes, like --
- 2 Q. OK.
- 3 A. -- in between, like --
- 4 | Q. What did you see Kaiser do?
- A. After the dog -- after she was shaking Rodriguez's foot, he drew his service revolver and he pointed it at the dog, and he was like, Get the dog, get the dog, get the dog, like he was hysterical; I'm going to shoot it, I'm going to shoot it. I
- 9 told him, excuse my language, don't shoot my F'ing dog.
- Q. The tone of your voice doesn't go on the paper the court reporter is making. Would you describe in words the pitch of Kaiser's voice when he said that?
- 13 A. It's like he was --
- 14 THE COURT: You can sit back down.
- 15 A. It's like he was hysterical, like he was scared.
- 16 Q. OK. Then what happened?
- A. Then that's when Shaquana Gillard, Audrey's oldest daughter, came in and grabbed my dog.
- 19 Q. Where did Shaquana come from?
- 20 A. That I -- I can't answer.
- 21 | Q. OK. What happened after that?
- A. After that, she was taking the dog away, and I was actually giving her a piece of my mind, like: You fat -- you better

  not -- get off my dog, get off my dog, get off my dog. And she
- 25 took Loyalty through this room right here, which is the boys'

- room. She took her in there, closed the door, and that's the last I seen of her.
- 3 Q. OK. Well, then what happened?
- 4 A. After that, that's when the altercation came again, and
- 5 | they started -- they started grabbing on me again. And I was
- 6 | like: Get off me. Why you all touching me? Why you all
- 7 | touching me? And then next thing I know, they let go and I got
- 8 zapped.
- 9 Q. And what happened when you were zapped with the Taser?
- 10 A. Well, my whole body just froze. My legs froze. I was like
- 11 uh-uh-uh.
- 12 | Q. About how long did that last?
- 13 A. Like for -- it was like BZZZZZZ, BZZZ, BZZZ, BZZZZ, BZZZZZZ.
- 14 | Q. All right. How many times did you feel yourself zapped?
- 15 A. At least, at least four or five times.
- 16 Q. OK. And how much time had passed in between each of those
- 17 | instances?
- 18 A. Well, like I said, the first one and the last one were
- 19 | longer than the ones in between.
- 20  $\parallel$  Q. What were the other police officers doing at this time?
- 21 | A. Well, when I got, when I got the initial hit, it was like
- 22 | somebody -- I heard somebody yell, Hit him again, hit him
- 23 | again. And then after that, it's like I heard people laughing
- 24 at me, man. Like people literally was sitting there laughing,
- 25 | like it was funny.

- 1 | Q. What did you say, if anything, at this time?
- 2 A. I couldn't say nothing. I know when they hit me, I was
- 3 like, Oh, shh.
- 4 | Q. Why could you not say anything?
- 5 A. It hurt.
- 6 Q. What effect did it have on your upper body, the zapping?
- 7 A. When it hit me, it's like my back just started hurting all
- 8 over again.
- 9 Q. And what effect -- I want to ask you about your entire
- 10 body. What effect did it have? If you could just tell me,
- 11 | what effect did it have on your entire body?
- 12 A. Man, it's like when you hit that funny -- it's not funny
- 13 when you hit it, but if you ever hit your funny bone, they say
- 14 oh, it's a funny bone. Ain't nothing funny about it. But it
- 15 | was like a thousand times worse than that being hit with the
- 16 Taser.
- 17 | Q. How did your muscles respond to the shock?
- 18 | A. They locked. My muscles actually, my leg muscles --
- 19 | everything just actually locked. I was, like, stiff.
- 20 | Q. Did you have an understandings of what the officers were
- 21 | laughing at?
- 22 A. Me.
- MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.
- 24 THE COURT: Overruled. I'll let it go.
- 25 It's just your perception. You obviously don't know

1 | what was in other people's minds.

Go ahead.

- 3 A. Me. Like they thought -- it's like they thought it was
- 4 | funny the way my body just -- you know what I mean?
- 5 THE COURT: That's how it appeared to you?
- THE WITNESS: Yes, that's how it appeared to me,
- 7 | like --

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- 8 BY MR. DOGRAMACI:
  - Q. And what effect did that laughter have on you?
- 10 A. I felt like -- horrible, like disgusted, hurt, like these
- 11 | are officers. What is -- what's funny about it?
- 12 | Q. Was there a difference in the feeling between later
- 13 | instances of the shock and earlier instances?
- 14 | A. I can't -- no. I'm sorry.
- 15 | Q. Can you say at least how many times you were shocked?
- 16 A. At least anywhere between four and six times.
- 17 | Q. Can you say at most how many times you were shocked?
- 18 A. I don't think it was no more than six.
- 19 Q. And can you approximate, if you're able, how much time
- 20 | passed between the first and the last?
- 21 A. I would have to say seconds, 10 seconds, in between 10 to
- 22 | 15 seconds.
- 23 | Q. All right. And then what do you recall happening
- 24 | immediately after that?
- 25 A. Well, after, after they hit me with the Taser, here,

1 they got on me again. At this time, somebody -- I don't know

- 2 who, somebody hit me in my stomach. I was punched in my
- 3 stomach. That took the wind out of me, made me -- I fell back
- 4 into this door again, and we fell in this room on this bed.
- 5 | Q. Which room did you fall into?
- 6 A. The big girls' room.
- 7 Q. OK. About how many of you fell onto that bed?
- 8 A. Well, I recall one, two, three -- at least four.
- 9 Q. And what were you doing immediately after the last Taser
- 10 shock?
- 11 A. Well, I wasn't doing anything. I got officers on me. I
- 12 couldn't do anything.
- 13 | Q. What did you try to do, if anything?
- 14 A. I didn't try to do anything. I couldn't.
- 15 | Q. Why couldn't you do anything?
- 16 A. You get hit with a Taser, you'll see why you couldn't do
- 17 | anything. It's like all the fighting, getting punched in the
- 18 stomach and -- no, you can't do anything. You're helpless.
- 19 You got people grabbing you here, people hitting you, people --
- 20 you can't do anything.
- 21 | Q. What was it that made you helpless?
- 22 | A. That Taser.
- MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.
- 24 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 25 A. The Taser.

- 1 | Q. And how is it that the Taser did that?
- 2 A. It took -- it took, like, everything -- it made my whole
- 3 | body just stiff, where I couldn't do anything. I couldn't
- 4 | respond. I couldn't -- it just locked my whole body up, froze
- 5 | my whole body.
- 6 Q. OK. So then with you and the officers on the bed in the
- 7 | big girls' room, what were the officers doing at that time?
- 8 A. Well, when I fell on the bed, I fell like this.
- 9 Q. OK. I'm going to put that in words. Where was your left
- 10 | arm?
- 11 A. My left arm was under my body.
- 12 | Q. And were you lying facedown?
- 13 A. Yes, I was laying facedown on the bed with my left arm
- 14 under my body. I had an officer holding my right leg. I had
- 15 an officer holding my left leg. I had an officer on my back
- 16 who had my right arm. And then --
- 17 | Q. Where did that officer have your right arm?
- 18 A. He had my arm like this.
- 19 | Q. He had it with your hand in the small of your back?
- 20 | A. No. He had actually up with -- twisted like this.
- 21 | Q. He had it twisted so your hand was in the middle of your
- 22 | back?
- 23 | A. Yes.
- 24 | Q. All right. What else was happening at that moment?
- 25 A. At this time, that's when I felt whap, whap, whap.

- 1 Q. What was it that you felt?
- 2 A. Hits, like somebody hitting me with an object.
- 3 | Q. On which part of your body?
- 4 A. Like my upper back, left part of my shoulder.
- 5 | Q. OK. How hard were those blows?
- A. It was pretty hard. It caused my shoulder to be sore for
- 7 | the next two weeks.
- 8 | Q. All right. About how many times were you struck?
- 9 A. About four or five.
- 10 Q. All right. What did you do, if anything?
- 11 A. Well, in the process of the first, the first hit, I'm
- 12 | turning around to see who, who, who is hitting me. And when I
- 13 | turned around and I seen who was hitting me, it was defendant
- 14 | Wilson. So I looked at him, and I told him -- excuse my
- 15 | language -- Wilson, you want to fucking stop hitting me.
- 16 Q. How confident are you that it was Wilson?
- 17 | A. I'm 100 percent.
- 18 | Q. And how well did you know Wilson before this night?
- 19 | A. I knew him --
- 20 MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.
- 21 | THE COURT: Based on your prior interactions with him,
- 22 | did you feel confident that he was the person you thought him
- 23 | to be?
- 24 | THE WITNESS: I know he was, your Honor.
- 25 BY MR. DOGRAMACI:

Q. OK. When you looked at him and identified him, what did he do?

- A. He -- first of all, he was shocked. He was shocked, like, Oh.
- Q. Sorry. Why was he -- what was he shocked at?

  MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.
  - A. It's like he was shocked that I knew his name.
  - Q. How did he appear?

9 THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection.

10 Again, this is your impression of his reaction.

- 11 Again, you don't know what another person's thinking, but
- 12 | that's your perception. I'm going to allow it with that
- 13 | instruction.

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- 14 BY MR. DOGRAMACI:
  - Q. Your impression of that is Mr. Wilson was shocked by what?
- 16 A. That I knew him, like I called his name.
- Q. And what did you say to him? What was it that you said to him?
- MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.
- 20 | THE COURT: No. I'll allow what he said.
- 21 Go ahead.
- 22 | A. I told him, Wilson, you want to f'ing stop hitting me.
- 23 | Q. All right. Tell us what happened after that.
- 24 A. After that, he stopped. He took a metal baton he had, and
- 25 | it was like each time he pushed it, it would click. So he

1 pushed it right back down, and it's like click, click, click,

- 2 click.
- 3 | Q. What color was this baton?
- 4 A. It was either dark blue or black.
- 5 | Q. OK. And about how long was it before he clicked it into a
- 6 | smaller shape?
- 7 A. Well, when he opened it, it looked like it was about --
- 8 | what's that, a foot and a half?
- 9 Q. All right. And then what did it sound like when he
- 10 | shortened it?
- 11 A. It was like clicks.
- MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.
- 13 THE COURT: Excuse me?
- MS. DeCASTRO: Your Honor, objection. Asked and
- 15 answered a couple times.
- 16 | THE COURT: Overruled.
- 17 BY MR. DOGRAMACI:
- 18 Q. Would you answer the question?
- 19 A. It was like click, click, click, click.
- 20 Q. All right.
- 21 | A. So each stage that he pushed it in, it was clicking.
- 22 | Q. And what did he do then?
- 23 A. He holstered it back.
- 24 | Q. All right. Tell us what happened right after that, please.
- 25 A. After that, at this point that it's going on, they're like:

Give me your arm, give me your arm. And I'm like: How can I give you me arm when he's on my back? There's no way I can give you my arm if I got an officer on my back and my arm is under me and I got officers all holding me. I can't give you my arm, I'm telling them. So officers on my back eased up, and each time I —

- Q. Do you remember the words that you said to the officers? What was it that you said to them?
- A. Well, I actually said that --

MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.

11 THE COURT: Overruled.

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- A. I actually said, How the fuck can I give you my arm with this MF on my back?
- Q. All right. what was the response to that?
  - A. The response was that's when they eased up off of my back and let me -- as I was giving him my arm, he slid his whole arm down my arm, making sure that I wasn't going to try anything.

    That's my perception of the way he was grabbing, each stage my
- arm came out, he would grab it until he had it. I was handcuffed and stood up and walked downstairs.
- Q. Where were your wrists when you were handcuffed? Where were your wrists when you were handcuffed?
- 23 A. Behind me.
- Q. All right. And where were the other officers when the handcuffs were placed on you?

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A. Well, they -- after, after he had secured both, both hands, it's like they spread out. I was stood up and walked out.

- Q. All right. What happened after you walked out?
- A. After I walked out, I was taken downstairs, and as I was standing, they stood me right in front of my stoop for a minute, off to the side, when you come down the steps. And while I was standing there, me and Officer Rodriguez, he asked me, What was all of that about?

I said, Listen, man, I'm sorry my dog bit you, you know what I mean, bit your shoe.

And he was like, Don't worry about it. And he was like, What was all that about?

And I said: All of what? You all came in there putting your hands on me.

He said, Well, you were getting placed under arrest.

I said: But you all didn't tell me nothing. You all just came in, just putting your hands on me. You didn't tell me anything. You didn't have a conversation with me. You didn't tell me, Listen, you're being placed under arrest, come with us. You just came in there trying to put your hands on me.

- No. I know my rights.
- 22 | Q. Were you then taken somewhere?
- A. Yes, I was taken -- I was put -- I vaguely remember I was either a van or the ambulance, but I know I was taken to the hospital.

- 1 Q. And what happened at the hospital?
- 2 A. When I was in the hospital, I was so agitated that I was
- 3 | being arrested, I just wanted to get out. I just wanted to get
- 4 out, because going through central booking is a long time, and
- 5 | I knew I hadn't done anything, anything wrong.
- Q. What did you believe would have happened if you had stayed
- 7 | longer at the hospital?
- 8 A. I'd've stayed --
- 9 MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.
- 10 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 11 Q. Was there a reason why you did not want to stay longer at
- 12 | the hospital?
- 13 A. Yes. I didn't want --
- 14 Q. What was the reason?
- 15 A. I knew the longer I stayed in the hospital, the longer I
- 16 | would sit in central booking. I didn't want to sit in central
- 17 booking.
- 18 | Q. Why did you believe you'd spend more time in central
- 19 | booking if you stayed longer at the hospital?
- 20 | A. Because --
- MS. DeCASTRO: Objection.
- 22 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 23 Q. Do you have a reason why you believed you'd spend more time
- 24 | in central booking?
- 25 | THE COURT: Sustained. I don't know why this is

	Ia9Wnea5			Neal -	- Dir	ect				
1	relevant.									
2	MR.	DOGRAMA	ACI:	Could	we h	ave a	brief	sidebar	?	
3	THE	COURT:	Sure	€.						
4	(Co	ontinued	on ne	ext pag	ge)					
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1 (At sidebar)

THE COURT: No. 1, how much longer do you have on direct? I may just take a break now if you have a while. If you don't, we can go through until you're finished. Ten minutes or half an hour?

MR. DOGRAMACI: I'm going to say 15 to 20 minutes.

THE COURT: OK. Why don't we take a break now. I'll let the jury take a break, and I'll hear you out on the objection.

(In open court)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, it's time for our afternoon break. Just remember to keep an open mind and don't discuss the case. We'll be back. Thank you.

(Jury not present)

THE COURT: Everyone can be seated. I just didn't want to make them sit.

What is the relevance to the excessive force claim of how long he thought he'd be in central booking?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Because defendants, and they spoke about this during their opening statement, they're going to make a point about how when he went to the hospital, he didn't want to be seen by the doctors. And the hospital records from that visit to the emergency room make no mention of any physical effect on the plaintiff from the Taser or the baton or anything like that. All that the hospital records say is he

had a cut on his head. He refused treatment. We told him you're leaving against our advice, but he left against our advice. We told him keep that wound bandaged, and he left.

THE COURT: You want to get out why he didn't want treatment.

MR. DOGRAMACI: We want to get out why there's no record from that time in the hospital of the Taser marks on him being examined or the injury of the baton on him being spoken about. It's because in his mind, he didn't want to be there; he just wanted to get out. He was afraid he'd spend more time in central booking if he didn't just move out.

THE COURT: Do you want to respond?

MS. DeCASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

That is actually completely irrelevant to whether the force was used and what force was used.

As far as his medical treatment, he was seen at the hospital for 30 minutes, so it's going to lead the jury to believe that -- I don't know where this is going, but the central booking question is really irrelevant to why he refused medical treatment. If he wants to explain that, then maybe that would be the thing that he could get out, not -- going into the central booking is also opening the door to his prior arrest and prior time that he spent at central booking.

THE COURT: Yes. I don't want the jury speculating about how much time he was going to spend incarcerated or not.

	Ia9Wnea5 Neal - Direct
1	Why can't you target the question more to why he did or did not
2	want treatment at the hospital?
3	MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, I can even do it yes,
4	I'll do that.
5	THE COURT: OK.
6	MR. DOGRAMACI: And then depending what happens on
7	cross, if rebuttal's appropriate.
8	THE COURT: OK. We'll do that. Why don't we take ten
9	minutes for a break, and we'll be back at quarter to.
10	MR. DOGRAMACI: Thank you.
11	(Recess)
12	THE COURT: All right. We're going to bring the jury
13	in. You can come back up here, Mr. Neal.
14	(Continued on next page)
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1 (Jury present)

THE COURT: All right. Everyone can be seated.

You may proceed.

4 BY MR. DOGRAMACI:

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- Q. Mr. Neal, what hospital were you taken to right after you were arrested? What was the name of the hospital?
- 7 A. Lincoln Hospital.
  - Q. All right. And what were you treated for at the hospital?
- 9 A. I was treated for a head wound, two-inch gash, head wound I had on my head.
- 11 Q. Did you ever receive anywhere -- did you anywhere ever
- 12 receive any kind of attention for the injuries from the Taser
- 13 or from the baton?
- 14 A. Not in the hospital.
- 15  $\parallel$  Q. Why not in the hospital?
- 16 A. Because I wanted to get out, out of there as soon as
- 17 possible so I could get in front of the judge and be released.
- 18 | And --
- 19 Q. OK. And in fact, what happened after you left the
- 20 | hospital?
- 21 A. Well, after I was processed, I got ROR'd. The judge ROR'd
- 22 | me, which means released on my own recognizance.
- 23 | Q. OK. Now, you said you did not get treatment for the Taser
- 24 or baton injuries at the hospital, but is there somewhere else
- 25 where you got some attention?

Yes. My son that passed, his mother, she is a live-in --1 2 well, she was at the time a live-in home health aide. 3 And what's her name? Ο. 4 Her name is Jacqueline Cintron. Α. 5 When did you see Jacqueline? Q. 6 I seen her the very next day. 7 And what happened at that time? A. Well, at that time -- well, I was in jail that night, going 8 9 through the system, my oldest child, Quadelia Sher Nostrand, 10 and Kianna Barnes found out --11 MS. DeCASTRO: Objection, your Honor. Could we take a 12 quick sidebar? 13 THE COURT: OK. 14 (Continued on next page) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

(At sidebar)

MS. DeCASTRO: The reason for the objection is because I believe plaintiff is going to start talking about how he was robbed by his stepdaughter while he was in jail, and if that is the case, it opens the door to that. We actually have a 911 Sprint report that indicates that he went to the home the next day, even though there was an order of protection that was valid. We've agreed with plaintiff's counsel not to talk about that, but if he opens the door, that's something that's going to be at issue.

MR. DOGRAMACI: All of this is taking me by surprise. I mean, I thought he was just going to talk about the injuries that were attended to by Jacqueline.

The one thing this does make me think of is, I am going to ask him how come he didn't take any photographs of his back, and I believe his answer is going to be he didn't have his phone. His phone was left in that apartment, and he never got it back. I don't know if this is something that defense counsel's talking about or not. I don't think that would be opening the door to anything. That would just be a statement of why he didn't take photos.

MS. DeCASTRO: Well, he, in fact, went back to that apartment even though there was an order of protection.

THE COURT: To get the phone?

MS. DeCASTRO: I don't know why he went back. There

was a 911 call stating: My ex-boyfriend is here. There's an order of protection my daughter has against him.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Apparently we're talking about the night of the next day. The night after Thanksgiving, he went to get his phone. I actually don't even really know what happened, because I never even asked him because it has nothing to do with this case.

THE COURT: OK. If it has nothing to do with this case, let's not go there.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Yes, but I will ask him, Why don't you have photographs? I will ask him that. It's not going to open the door to anything.

MS. DeCASTRO: What I would say to that is I think he had a different phone. We know that. I think opening the door to something like this is --

THE COURT: How does that open the door? Because he did have his phone or he had a different phone?

MS. DeCASTRO: Yes, he did have a different phone, and a lot of this is going to go into him talking about the fact that he thinks he was robbed by his family at that location, and he's going to talk about how he was left without any money, without any clothing. It's highly prejudicial to defendants and irrelevant, really. It has nothing to do with what the officers did that night.

MR. DOGRAMACI: I have no expectation of the

1 testimony.

THE COURT: OK. You can limit it to whether or not if you think his answer is that he didn't have his phone on him, but I would stay away from this stuff. It sounds like it's going to open the door, and it sounds like you agree.

MR. DOGRAMACI: I know. Yes.

(Continued on next page)

(In open court) 1 2 BY MR. DOGRAMACI: 3 Q. Mr. Neal, I want to pick up right where we left off. You were telling us about what happened when you were with 4 5 Jacqueline. 6 A. Yeah, when I got out --7 THE COURT: I thought you were going to ask a 8 different question pursuant to our discussion. 9 Is there a reason you didn't take photographs? 10 MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we didn't come to that yet. Could we come right back to the sidebar? 11 12 THE COURT: All right, but I really don't want to keep 13 the jury waiting anymore. 14 MR. DOGRAMACI: I know. 15 (Continued on next page) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

(At sidebar)

THE COURT: You just said that all that other stuff had nothing to do with this case.

MR. DOGRAMACI: That stuff had nothing to do with what I was asking him about. All this stuff that defense counsel mentioned to you was nowhere in my head, because that's not even what I was asking him about. He went to this woman Jacqueline's apartment. She looked at him. She treated his wounds. She mentioned to him there are these marks on your back.

THE COURT: What she says obviously is hearsay.

MR. DOGRAMACI: OK, but he saw it. Thanks to her, he saw the marks on his back and the Taser prongs in his sweatshirt. He's just going to talk about that, and then I might ask him why didn't you take photographs of your back, and he'll say I didn't have my phone.

Honestly, none of this has anything to do with what we came to the sidebar before. I don't really know why we came with the sidebar, but that's why I continued where I left off, because I don't think it has anything -- none of this has anything to do his going back to the home or anything like that.

THE COURT: That's not the discussion we just had.

Go ahead.

MS. DeCASTRO: What my understanding was, previous to

my objecting, was that he was going to go into -- he mentioned Audrey Barnes. He went away from the home attendant to talk about what he did the next day, not even with the home attendant, and that goes into the fact that he went back to the apartment the next day, found out that his stuff was stolen, and --

THE COURT: We'll cut him off if he talks about finding out his stuff was stolen.

MS. DeCASTRO: Yes.

THE COURT: It sounds like everybody agrees it's not relevant.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, to be clear, the last sidebar I think we were two ships passing in the night. I just don't know why any of this stuff about him going back to the old apartment came up at all. It's not what I was trying to ask him about at any point in this trial.

THE COURT: OK. Got it.

(Continued on next page)

1 (In open court)

MR. DOGRAMACI: May I proceed with the questioning?

3 THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. DOGRAMACI:

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- Q. What sort of treatment did you get for your injuries from Jacqueline?
  - A. Well, when she seen, when she seen my head was wrapped, she took aloe vera pills. She cleaned it, first of all, with saline water. Then she took an aloe, an actual aloe pill. She used a scissor and she cut it open, and she put the aloe pill directly in the wound. She squeezed it.
- 12 | Q. OK. So she treated that, where Kianna had cut you, right?
- 13 A. Yeah, where she hit me with the bottle.
- Q. What about where you'd been hit with the baton; how about that?
- A. Well, she actually gave me some Tylenol 3s. She made me take some along with the aloe pills and then she gave me some, like, for the rest of the week.
- Q. Did you see anything on your body at this time relating to the Taser stuns you'd received?
- A. Well, not at this time. I seen it when I had gotten home,
  when I got ROR'd. After I had got ROR'd and I went in the
  house, that's when I seen it. I was actually told by my --

24 THE COURT: No, don't tell us what anyone else told you. OK?

THE WITNESS: No. I actually seen the wires on my shirt, you know. I seen them.

- 3 BY MR. DOGRAMACI:
- Q. OK. Where were you at this moment that you're telling us about now?
- A. I was down the block from where I used to stay. I used to stay at 156 and Union with Audrey, and I used to stay -- I was staying down the block at 151.
  - Q. About how long is this now after the whole arrest incident?
- 10 | A. Excuse me?
- Q. I just want to put us at a moment in time. How much time
  has passed since -- you're telling us about the thing you're
  telling us about now. About how long was this after your
- 14 | arrest?

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- 15 A. Oh. I'd say I got out about five in the morning, about 16 four or five in the morning.
- Q. OK. All right. And you saw something on yourself related to the Taser stuns?
  - A. I seen it's hard to explain, but it looks like let me see. You know a miniature, like a little, it's like a little pitchfork, but the middle one is in the middle, and it has a clamp here, a clamp here, a clamp, like clamps there, but they're facing like that, and then it has a little thing in the middle of it. And then attached to it is a long copper, like a

- Q. OK. About how long was that piece of copper attached to this thing?
  - A. I have to say about two feet. That's two feet?
- 4 | Q. And where is it that you found this wire?

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- 5 A. It was on the, on the -- attached on the back of my hoodie.
- Q. OK. And how about on your body; what did you see, if anything?
  - A. I seen, after I took my shirt off, took a hot shower from being in the bullpen, I looked, after I was told and I looked at my back, and I seen little black holes on my back, like --
- Q. And you say they were black. Could you be any more precise about what exactly these things looked like?
  - A. Well, looked like, something like -- you know how you could pinch yourself and you see a mark? Well, it was like a pinch mark, but in the middle of it, it was like a black -- like something burnt.
  - Q. How many of these marks did you see on yourself?
- 18 A. I had approximately two, four, six -- about six of them.
- 19 | Q. And how were you able to see this on your back?
- A. Well, Tamba, my girlfriend at the time, she showed me
  through a mirror. She's like, Look at your back. And I looked
  through the mirror that was on the dresser, and she had one of
  them little girlie mirrors. She turned it and she was letting
- 24 me see it that way.
- Q. OK. Now let me ask you about your shoulder. For about how

- 1 | long did you continue to feel the effect of the baton wounds?
- 2 A. I would have to say anywhere from a little -- two to three
- 3 weeks.
- 4 | Q. And what did it feel like during that time?
- 5 A. Well, it was stiff, limited motion.
- 6 0. Limited motion of what?
- 7 A. Raising.
- 8 | Q. Raising, meaning what?
- 9 A. Every time I moved it, I was in pain.
- 10 | Q. How high could you raise your arms during those two weeks?
- 11 A. Well, I have to say like here. I couldn't go like this,
- 12 | above my head. It would just come here, and then I'd be in
- pain, so I would just put it down, try to do everything with my
- 14 | right hand.
- 15 | Q. After those two weeks had passed, how was that part of your
- 16 | body?
- 17 A. It got better.
- 18 | Q. For about how long did you feel the effects of the Taser
- 19 | after you were tased?
- 20 A. That was about -- I'd have to say anywhere from a month to
- 21 month and a half.
- 22 | Q. And what did that feel like?
- 23 | A. That -- it's like every step I took I was in pain. Every
- 24 | time I had to go somewhere, I was in pain. Every time I bent
- 25 down, I was in pain.

- 1 Q. Where was that pain?
  - A. In my lower back.

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- 3 | Q. How do you know that was because of the Taser?
- 4 A. Because it -- it re-aggravated an injury that I had prior.
  - Q. Could you just tell us what you mean by that?
- 6 A. It re-aggravated -- I always have back pain, like lower
- 7 | back pain. But normally, my back doesn't act up. It acts up
- 8 | when the weather change -- that's how I know the weather's
- 9 changing, because of my back and my knee. But that, it just
- 10 | hurt. Like it hurts for a day or two and then go away, but
- 11 | this was prolonged term. Plus when I was hit with the Taser, I
- 12 | immediately -- my back just -- like pain. I was in total pain
- 13 when I got hit with that thing. And ever since then, my back
- 14 | is hurting, seriously hurting.
- 15 | Q. Let me ask you to go back to that. You talked about what
- 16 | you felt right after you were hit with the Taser, and you've
- 17 | also told us about what you were capable of doing after all the
- 18 | Taser stuns. After the very first Taser stun, what was your
- 19 body able to do?
- 20 | A. Well, I was in pain. I -- I was -- it was just total pain
- 21 | and aggravation. It's like I can't even describe it. How you
- 22 | have a migraine headache, and there's nothing you can do about
- 23 | it. You try to take pills and your head is still killing you,
- 24 | just imagine that in your back.
- 25 | Q. I want to go back now. There were between four and six,

	Ia9Wnea5 Neal - Direct
1	you testified, stuns from the Taser, and I want to distinguish
2	between those. Take the first one. Right after that first
3	one, what was your body capable of doing?
4	A. Nothing. It was just shot. My muscles locked on me.
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## BY MR. DOGRAMACI:

- Q. Let me ask you about about the affect on your mind now.
- 3 Separate from the physical pain, have you been affected in 4 any other way?
- 5 A. That -- that -- I don't really think about it because it
- 6 just takes me to a place when you are helpless. It is like a
- 7 helpless child. And you seen somebody just beat on a helpless
- 8 child and you can't do anything. It's like you are feeling
- 9 | helpless, worthless. Like, I cannot even defend myself. What
- 10 | can I do? Just don't kill me. Do what you got to do.
- 11 | Q. Has that feeling interfered in any way with your regular
- 12 life?
- 13 A. Put it like this: My job now you might as well call me the
- 14 officer in my store. Because if I see somebody doing
- 15 something, I am telling. I don't even -- like, it is not my
- 16 | job, but I help in other ways just because I don't ever want to
- 17 | be put in that predicament again.
- 18 | Q. In the years that have passed since then, how has the
- 19 | affect on you changed?
- 20 | A. I try to stay, like, clear. I don't want anything -- if I
- 21 don't have to deal with the police, I don't want any dealings
- 22 with them. None.
- 23 | Q. I want to ask you about things like sleeping.
- 24 How, if at all, has those sorts of activities of yours
- 25 been affected?

1 MS. DECASTRO: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

You can answer.

- A. I don't sleep right. I am a light sleeper. A siren,
- 5 anything, I am up looking up.
- 6 || Q. Why is that?

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- 7 A. It's like I catch a flashback like they coming to get me or 8 something.
- 9 Q. I want to ask you to compare -- we're turning now to the
  10 physical pain that you felt. Is there a comparison that can be
  11 made between the pain from the baton on from the taser? How
  12 would you compare that?
- 13 A. Put it like this: I will take the baton pain over the taser pain any day.
- 15 | Q. Why is that?
  - A. Because -- that -- to feel helpless like that, I wouldn't want that on anybody. It's just -- it's undescribable. If you never got tased, you don't ever want that.
    - MR. DOGRAMACI: Just one moment, your Honor.
- 20 Your Honor, no further questions.
- 21 THE COURT: Cross-examination.
- 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 23 BY MS. DECASTRO:
- 24 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Neal.
- 25 A. How you doing?

- 1 Q. On the date of the incident, November 23rd of 2012, you
- 2 | were living with the mother of your child, Audrey Barnes;
- 3 | right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. You were living with her and her nine children at 805 East
- 6 | 156th Street; right?
- 7 | A. Yes.
- 8 Q. You were at that apartment for Thanksgiving; right?
- 9 A. Yes. Downstairs.
- 10 | Q. Sorry?
- 11 A. Downstairs.
- 12 | Q. The other children were also there; right?
- 13 A. Well, the kids was upstairs.
- 14 | Q. They were there for Thanksgiving. They lived there; right?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 Q. At some point on Thanksgiving you left your home to visit
- 17 | your other girlfriend; right?
- 18 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 19 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 20 Q. At some point during Thanksqiving or at some point on the
- 21 | night after Thanksgiving on November 23rd of 2012, you left
- 22 | your home because you got a call from Tamba; right?
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 24 THE COURT: Sustained.
- MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, can we have a brief side

	IA96NEA4	Neal - cross
1	bar?	
2		THE COURT: Yes.
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MS. DECASTRO: The jury is going to have to make a credibility assessment in light of the fact that he was cheating on his girlfriend. It goes to his credibility.

THE COURT: I am not going to let that in.

MS. DECASTRO: We haven't made a decision about the parole. I want to cross-examine about the fact that he was on parole. He admitted that he had a gun on him on the night of the incident.

THE COURT: I am going to allow him -- that he was on parole for the reasons I said earlier. I do think it is relevant and he said at least one of the officers was aware of the fact he was on parole. I will allow that in. I will not allow in the fact that he had another girlfriend.

MS. DECASTRO: Can I get into the fact when he got there, he went to get rid of the gun? He testified about the direction of Kianna. Can I talk about that?

THE COURT: About the fact that he got rid of the gun?

MS. DECASTRO: That he got into this allocation.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. DECASTRO: Just not the girlfriend.

THE COURT: We talked about the altercation already.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Yes.

THE COURT: That's fair game.

(Continued on next page)

	IA96NEA4 Neal - Cross
1	(In open court; jury present)
2	MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, can I have one more minute
3	at side bar?
4	THE COURT: Yes.
5	I am sorry, folks. We will try not to do this much
6	during trial.
7	(Continued on next page)
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(At the side bar)

MS. DECASTRO: My cocounsel reminded me that the altercation started because he was cheating. So that is also to provide the background of the altercation. They left it as an altercation he was the good guy and this woman who got AIDS. The jury has no context for that situation except to believe that the plaintiff is this upstanding citizen that wanted to get in between these two people. The wife confronted him because of the cheating and he got into a fight with her and went got back, got a woman, bought crack.

MR. DOGRAMACI: The only reason I got into any of that with him is because I anticipate that when the officers testify they are going to talk about what they heard from the 911 dispatcher and this gets into what your Honor has ruled on. It is relevant what they believed they were being called for. That is the only reason I brought any of that out. So that limited thing he got hit over the head with the bottle. She called the police. Something to do with that, with an allegation there was a gun. These are things that the officers heard.

What I think is completely inappropriate is what was mentioned during the opening by defense counsel, which was, Oh, he brought his wife's food to his girlfriend. That has no relevance to anything and is highly prejudicial and shouldn't have been mentioned in the opening.

MS. DECASTRO: If it is stuff that he admits to. There is no context for the fight.

THE COURT: One at a time and one person per argument.

MR. MANNINGHAM: There is no context for the fight right now. It was during his direct -- it was made to believe he was just trying to break up a fight. He is the reason there was a fight. There is no context of what the fight was over. It is making him seem reasonable --

THE COURT: How would the officers know that?

MR. MANNINGHAM: They didn't know there was a fight between them that he needed to break up a fight. There is no context for this fight needed to be broken up. It was not a fight between Kianna and him.

THE COURT: What matters is what the officers believed; right.

MR. MANNINGHAM: Right.

THE COURT: So why does it matter?

MS. DECASTRO: It matters to undue the prejudice that we suffered from the situation where he talked at length about he was trying to prevent the mother of his child from getting AIDS. He talked about that a long time.

THE COURT: You can make a fake reference to there being a personal dispute. I don't think you need to get into that. I really don't.

One person per argument. Let's not keep the jurors

1 waiting.

MS. DECASTRO: Can I bring one more thing up? He facilitated a drug sale right before the incident that also led to the fight.

THE COURT: But that is so prejudicial. The officers didn't know that; right?

MS. DECASTRO: But it goes to his credibility, the ultimate decision for him. He is lying about what he said. He was lying about the fight. He said he got in between them because they were arguing about something.

THE COURT: Do you want to respond to that? If in fact he is lying on the stand about what the source of the fight was, it is fair for them to cross-examine him if he just lied. Otherwise, I would have said it is not relevant.

MR. DOGRAMACI: He didn't testify to what the source of the fight is. All he did was give a certain amount of context to why he got hit over the head. What they want to do is expand to make it more and more context.

THE COURT: You can ask him a question without eliciting the information about the drug sale, the other girlfriend. You can put it in your own words without getting out the specifics, which is seeing if he -- just not providing the whole context.

MS. DECASTRO: Well, the whole fight is because Audrey confronted him about cheating.

THE COURT: Can't you say, this is the context about this fight of a personal dispute between you and Audrey. If he denies it and says it is in this effort to keep her from getting AIDS, then you can cross-examine if in fact he disputes that.

(Continued on next page)

1 (In open court; jury present)

- 2 BY MS. DECASTRO:
- 3 Q. Mr. Neal, you testified on direct examination that Audrey
- 4 was going to get into a fight with a woman on the street;
- 5 | right?

- 6 A. Yes.
  - Q. What was that fight about?
- 8 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 9 THE COURT: Yes, sustained.
- 10 | Q. Was that because of a personal dispute you had with
- 11 | Ms. Audrey Barnes?
- 12 | A. No. Me? No.
- 13 Q. It was not because of a fight you had with Ms. Audrey
- 14 | Barnes?
- 15 A. First of all, me --
- 16 | Q. I asked you a yes or no question.
- 17 THE WITNESS: It is not a yes or no answer, though,
- 18 your Honor.
- 19 THE COURT: All right. You can answer it.
- 20 A. Okay. The reason why it is not a yes or no answer is
- 21 | because she wasn't fighting with me.
- 22 | Q. You were the one that caused the dispute, weren't you?
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 24 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 25 | Q. She wasn't fighting with you personally, Audrey Barnes;

1 right?

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A. No.

Q. But she was angry with you, wasn't she?

A. She wasn't angry with me. She was the angry with the person that I was stopping her from fighting that had the HIV.

THE COURT: Was there more to this dispute that you had with Ms. Barnes than just the scene on the street?

THE WITNESS: It wasn't -- that is what I am saying, your Honor. It was not me she had the problem with.

MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, can we have a side bar?

THE COURT: No. You can ask the questions.

MS. DECASTRO: I can ask the questions?

THE COURT: Yes. Limited to the personal dispute.

BY MS. DECASTRO:

Q. Were they having a fight, those two women, because of a personal dispute involving you?

A. Yes.

MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, can I have one quick side bar?

THE COURT: This is the last one of the day.

(Continued on next page)

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(At the side bar)

THE COURT: First of all, you should have fleshed this out pretrial.

MS. DECASTRO: Now he has fully lied and said that it wasn't about him. He said at length at the deposition that they were in a fight because she was mad that he was cheating and he confronted this woman about his cheating. Now he is lying.

THE COURT: Is that not true?

MR. DOGRAMACI: I don't think he denied that right now.

THE COURT: He denied. I am not allowing in the drug deal. Did he just testify that the dispute was not about him, did he not? Did he not just say twice the dispute was not about him? Again, this is not something I would have let them get into because I don't think it is directly relevant; but if he just lied about something whether it is big or small, then it is fair impeachment.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  DOGRAMACI: I think there is a question about what he means by the dispute.

THE COURT: No, huh-uh. Go ahead.

(Continued on next page)

1 (In open court; jury present)

BY MS. DECASTRO:

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- Q. Mr. Neal, Audrey was mad at you that night because you were cheating on her; is that a fact?
  - MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we put our objection on the record.
- 7 THE COURT: Okay. Objection noted.
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. I am sorry?
- 10 | A. Yes.
- 11 THE COURT: Now let's move on.
- Q. During this argument with Audrey is when you claim that
- 13 Kianna hit you with a bottle; right?
- 14 A. She was trying to go after the lady. I stepped in between
- 15 | it and I stopped her from hitting the lady. I let the lady go
- out the door because we were in the vestibule of the building.
- 17 | I put my hands up. I blocked her from going after the lady.
- 18 She looked me in the face and told me, Are you going to choose
- 19 her over me? Protecting her without her -- without her
- 20 knowledge of it I said, Yes, because I knew the lady had HIV.
- 21 || So --
- MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, I move to have that answer
- 23 stricken.
- 24 THE COURT: No. It will not be stricken. You can
- 25 continue.

- 1 BY MS. DECASTRO:
- 2 Q. I asked you during this argument with Audrey is when you
- 3 | claimed Kianna hit you in the head with the bottle; right?
- 4 A. No, it's not. After I did that and she was gone, Audrey
- 5 went out the door. She was gone. That is when I got hit in
- 6 the head with the bottle.
- 7  $\parallel$  Q. So you got hit in the head with the bottle after the
- 8 | argument?
- 9 A. Yes. After the the argument after she went outside.
- 10 Q. You claim Kianna hit you from behind; right?
- 11 A. I didn't say she hit me from behind. I said she hit me
- 12 | with the bottle.
- 13 | Q. She didn't hit you from behind?
- 14 A. I don't know when she threw the bottle. I got hit and she
- 15 | threw it.
- 16 Q. I asked you did Audrey hit you from behind?
- 17 A. Did who?
- 18 | Q. Did Kianna hit you from behind?
- 19  $\parallel$  A. She was standing where you at and I am this way. So I --
- 20 | that is not behind. That is her throwing the bottle hitting me
- 21 | here.
- 22 | Q. So you are saying Kianna did not hit you from behind;
- 23 || right?
- 24 | A. Yes.
- 25 | Q. Okay. Now, sir, you testified at a deposition about this

- 1 | incident, haven't you?
- 2 | A. Yes.
- 3 | Q. That deposition occurred two years ago, didn't it?
- 4 A. I would have to say yes.
- 5 | Q. Would you like to take a look at it?
- 6 A. Yeah. We can look at it.
- 7 MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, if we're going to do this,
- 8 can we get a copy of the transcript?
- 9 THE COURT: Sure.
- 10 | Q. Do you see the date on the front cover of that deposition?
- 11 A. Yep.
- 12 | Q. September 1st of 2016?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. You would agree that is two years prior to today; right?
- 15 A. Well, a little over two years, but yes.
- 16 | O. Yes.
- So at that deposition you swore to tell the truth; right?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 | Q. You took an oath similar to the one you took today; right?
- 20 | A. Yes.
- 21 | Q. That was under penalty of perjury; right?
- 22 | A. I wouldn't say perjury. I would -- I would more less say
- 23 between now and then this was tooken when I was incarcerated.
- 24 Now I am out so I have a lot more on my mind. A lot more. I
- 25 have an eight-year-old child. So I have a little more on my

1 | plate.

- 2 | Q. I was asking if this was taken under penalty of perjury,
- 3 | the testimony, at your deposition?
- 4 A. I believe all testimony you have to take perjury count.
- 5 | Q. So, yes, it was taken under penalty of perjury, yes?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. You said that your memory has gotten better since two years 8 ago?
- 9 A. I would have to say -- put it like this: When you are
  10 prison, you don't have time to be thinking about a lot of stuff
- 11 on the street. You need be focused in the prison.
- Q. So your memory sitting here today you are saying has gotten better than two years ago?
- 14 A. I would have to say --
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 16 | THE COURT: Overruled.
- A. I would have to say practically, yeah. Because I have more evidences in front of me for me to read.
- 19 Q. So with time your memory has gotten better?
- 20 A. Somewhat on certain things. Like, I might leave out minor
- 21 details here or minor details there.
- 22 | Q. But only minor details?
- 23  $\|$  A. To me they are minor.
- 24 | Q. When you took that deposition, you knew that it was
- 25 | important to tell the truth; right?

1 Α. Yes. When you testified at that deposition were you asked this 2 3 question and did you give this answer --4 MR. DOGRAMACI: Could you --5 MS. DECASTRO: I will give you the page number. Page 87, 1 to 20. 6 7 MR. DOGRAMACI: Give us a moment. Your Honor, we object to having this read into the 8 9 record. 10 THE COURT: I don't have a copy. Do you want to give 11 me a copy? 12 Do I have a deposition binder? 13 MS. DECASTRO: Yes. It is actually 11 to 24. I 14 apologize. 15 MR. DOGRAMACI: All right. MS. DECASTRO: Page 87, 11 to 24. It should be the 16 17 first transcript in the deposition binder. 18 THE COURT: Give me one more second. 19 MS. DECASTRO: I have another one. I have an extra 20 copy if anyone needs it. 21 THE COURT: Let's have one more side bar. 22 (Continued on next page) 23 24 25

(At the side bar)

THE COURT: I really don't understand where you are going. Where is the cross at about what direction he was standing in? He didn't deny he got hit. He said it didn't happen from behind.

MS. DECASTRO: He says it happened from behind. I turned around and I see Kianna standing there.

THE COURT: I don't think that is inconsistent with what he testified to.

MS. DECASTRO: He said he hit her from the front.

THE COURT: Isn't that your understanding? I don't think it is inconsistent. I really don't.

MS. DECASTRO: We can go back over his testimony, but he was hesitating on the exact angle. I assume that there will be language in here that made it really clear he was hit from behind.

THE COURT: I don't think it matters anyway.

MS. DECASTRO: My understanding is he was the victim.

THE COURT: I don't think this is directly contradictory.

(Continued on next page)

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1 (In open court; jury present)

- 2 BY MS. DECASTRO:
- 3 Q. After this alleged incident with Kianna, you were angry;
- 4 | right?
- 5 A. I believe I testified to that, yes.
- 6 | Q. So you were angry; right?
- 7 A. Yes. If you get hit in head with a bottle, you would be upset too.
- 9 THE COURT: Just try to answer yes or no if you can.
- 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.
- Q. You were going to take this to the extreme because of that anger; right?
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 14 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 | Q. To such an extreme that you actually went and got a gun,
- 17 | didn't you?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. So you went up the stairs; right?
- 20 | A. Yes.
- 21 | Q. You went into your apartment; right?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 | Q. Into the apartment where your kids were sleeping; right?
- 24 A. I don't know if they was sleeping, but I know they was in
- 25 there.

- 1 | Q. It was 2:00 in the morning; right?
- 2 A. Yes. But on holidays, we let our kids play. It is not
- 3 always 2:00 in the morning on a holiday and you have got to go
- 4 to sleep.
- 5 | Q. They were in the apartment; correct?
- 6 | A. Yes.
- 7 Q. You went into a bedroom; right?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And you got a loaded firearm, didn't you?
- 10 | A. Yes.
- 11 | Q. After you got that loaded firearm, you went back
- 12 | downstairs; right?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. And you confronted Kianna's boyfriend with it; right?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 | Q. Or waved it at him; right?
- 17 | A. No.
- 18 Q. You testified on direct examination that you pointed it on
- 19 | him; didn't you?
- 20 | A. No.
- 21 | Q. So you just had it hidden?
- 22 | A. No.
- 23 Q. So you had the gun out; right?
- 24 A. No. It was in my waist.
- 25 | Q. You had the gun in your waist?

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. Was it sticking out so somebody could see it?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 | Q. Didn't you actually show it to Kianna's boyfriend and say,
- 5 Go get your gun?
- 6 A. I believe that is what I testified to, yes.
- 7 Q. So you showed it to him. You said, Look at my gun. Go get
- 8 | your gun; right?
- 9 A. I told him to him, Go get your gun.
- 10 Q. You showed it to him; right?
- 11 | A. Yes.
- 12 | Q. But Kianna's boyfriend, unlike you, declined to go get his
- 13 gun; right?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 | Q. He told you, No, I am not going to do that; right?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 | Q. He declined that offer of a duel; right?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 | Q. When you were downstairs with the gun, that is when you saw
- 20 | the police coming down the block; right?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 | Q. Now, on direct examination you testified that you weren't
- 23 worried when you saw them because you didn't do anything wrong;
- 24 right?
- 25 A. That's not what I said.

Q. You did not testify on direct examination that you were not worried when you saw the police?

- A. What I said was is when I seen them, I went back upstairs and put it back.
- Q. You didn't testify on direct examination to this jury that
  when you saw the police you weren't worried so you went
  upstairs and because you were doing anything wrong; is that
  what you are saying?
  - A. I know when I testified to the jury I testified that I was doing nothing wrong when I was standing there dabbing my head.
  - Q. You are saying, No, you didn't testify to that?

MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.

13 THE COURT: Overruled.

- Q. Yes or no did you tell this jury that you were not worried when you saw the police downstairs?
- 16 A. I can't recall.

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- Q. So you can't recall what you just testified to 20 minutes ago?
- 19 A. Can't recall.
- Q. Okay. Now, on direct examination you claimed that you weren't drunk by the time the police arrived; right?
- 22 | A. I said --
- 23 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 24 THE COURT: Overruled.
- Is that what you testified to?

THE WITNESS: What I remember testifying, your Honor,

I said there is — the way people see intoxication and being

drunk, I see drunk as being stumbling, bumbling and you have no

wits about yourself. That is how I see being drunk. I said I

had a little buzz. Meaning, I was feeling nice. I know where

- Q. So you told this jury you were not drunk; right?
- A. If that is what you want to call it, yes.

I was at and I knew what was going on.

- Q. I am asking you did you tell this jury that you were not drunk?
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- THE COURT: Do you remember the particular words you used.
- 14 THE WITNESS: No, I don't know.
  - Q. Isn't it a fact that you went and got your gun that day because according to you you are not a good fighter when you are drunk?
- 18 A. I know that.
- 19 | Q. You are not a good fighter when you are drunk?
- 20 | A. No, I am not.
- 21 | Q. That is why you got your gun; right?
- 22 A. Yes.

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- 23 Q. So you were in fact drunk that night; right?
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 25 THE COURT: Sustained.

- 1 Q. You testified on direct examination that you had those
- 2 | three cups of the same ice mixed with the vodka all within the
- 3 | two and a half hour span of time?
- 4 A. Svedka.
- 5 | Q. Between the two and a half hour of time; right?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 | Q. Is that all you had to drink on Thanksgiving?
- 8 A. Yes. That I remember.
- 9 | Q. It could have been more?
- 10 A. I doubt it because I just started. We just caught the
- 11 | liquor store at 11:30.
- 12 | Q. You are not 100 percent sure; right?
- 13 A. I cannot say 100 percent sure. It's six years ago.
- 14 | Q. Right. When you saw the police, you didn't approach them
- 15 | and say, Hey, I need help; right?
- 16 | A. How could I? I went upstairs and put the gun back.
- 17 | Q. You saw the police while you were standing outside with the
- 18 | qun, didn't you?
- 19 A. Of course I did.
- 20 | Q. You didn't go towards them and say, Hey, I need help?
- 21 A. No, I didn't. Not with a gun in my waist.
- 22 | Q. That wouldn't have been smart; right?
- 23 A. Of course.
- 24 | Q. That wouldn't have been smart because you were actually on
- 25 parole at the time, weren't you?

1  $\parallel$  A. Yes, I was.

- Q. So having a gun, a loaded firearm was a violation of your
- 3 parole, wasn't it?
- 4 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 5 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 6 | A. Yes.

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- Q. Actually, it is a crime in and of itself, right, having a gun?
- 9 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 10 THE COURT: Let's move on.
- Q. So when the police arrived you decided to go upstairs and you decided to hide the gun; right?
- THE WITNESS: Your Honor, can I make a -- that is not a yes or no answer, your Honor. She keeps referring to it as my gun.
- THE COURT: Do your best to answer yes or no. If you can't, say you can't.
- 18 | THE WITNESS: All right.
- 19 BY MS. DECASTRO:
- 20 | Q. You went upstairs and you hid that gun, didn't you?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 | Q. You didn't have a license for that gun, did you?
- 23 You did not have a license for that gun?
- 24 | A. No.
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.

1 THE COURT: Overruled.

- 2 | Q. So you hid it in a place where all of the kids were; right?
- 3 | A. No.
- 4 Q. You did not. You said you hid it in the bedroom closest to
- 5 | the front?
- 6 A. This room right here.
- 7 Q. Yes.
- 8 A. No kids.
- 9 Q. There were nine children in that apartment; right?
- 10 A. No kids are in this room.
- 11 | Q. But there are nine children living in the apartment on the
- 12 | date of the incident; weren't there?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. You knew that the police were there to deal with the
- 15 | situation at your home; right?
- 16 A. No. Because no incident happened in my home.
- 17 | Q. You said that you went upstairs and hid your gun when you
- 18 saw the police coming down the street; right?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 | Q. So you knew they were coming towards you, didn't you?
- 21 | A. No.
- 22 | Q. Then why did you go upstairs and hide the gun?
- 23 A. Because I have a gun on me.
- 24 | Q. Now, you said that when you encountered the police
- 25 officers, you were in the kitchen; correct?

- 1 | A. Yes.
- 2 Q. When an officer attempted to place you in handcuffs, you
- 3 pulled your arm away from him, didn't you?
- 4 | A. No.
- 5 | Q. You did not pull your arm away from him?
- 6 A. No. You said when he attempted to place me in handcuffs.
- 7 No officer attempted to place me in handcuffs.
- 8 | Q. So when the officers came upstairs and tried to get your
- 9 | hands behind your back, didn't you pull your hands away from
- 10 | them?
- 11 A. First of all, no officer attempted to get my hands behind
- 12 | my back. He immediately grabbed my arm. Nobody told me
- 13 anything.
- 14 | Q. Exactly. They couldn't get your hands behind your back
- 15 | because you wouldn't allow that; right?
- 16 A. Yes. I don't know why he is grabbing on me.
- 17 | Q. So, yes, when an officer went to go grab your hands and
- 18 place them behind your back, you pulled away from him, didn't
- 19 | you?
- 20 A. No. I stiffened up first.
- 21 | Q. Then you pulled your hand behind your back?
- 22 | A. No. Then I did like I showed the jury and I smacked his
- 23 | hands away. Like off of me.
- 24 | Q. You pushed your arms out of the officer's hand; didn't you?
- 25 A. I just stated that he attempted to grab my arm. I used a

defensive maneuver and smacked his hands away. 1

Is that a no? Q.

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- 3 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 4 THE COURT: Sustained.
  - The officers, they couldn't arrest you because you kept pushing off of them, didn't you?
- 7 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- THE COURT: I will allow that. 8
  - I was never told I was being arrested. Α.
- 10 I asked you --Q.
- 11 They was trying to put their hands on me and I didn't know 12 why.
  - Q. So, Mr. Neal, I ask you they could not place you under arrest because you kept pushing them off of you, didn't you?
- 15 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection. Asked and answered.
- THE COURT: I will allow it if you can answer it. 16
- Like I said, I didn't allow anybody to do anything to me
- 18 because, one, I was never told I was being placed under arrest.
- 19 I was never read my Miranda rights or anything. I was never
- 20 even asked. It is just like immediately after he gave me my ID
- 21 back, it was just not, No, listen, you are being placed under
- 22 arrest. Put your hands behind your back. There was none of
- 23 that.
- Q. So the officers were trying to put your hands behind your 24
- 25 back and you kept pushing them off?

- 1 A. Yes. I don't know why they grabbing on me.
- 2 | Q. You also kept trying to break lose from them, didn't you?
- 3 A. Yes. Yes.
- 4 | Q. They were having a hard time trying to place you under
- 5 arrest because you were strong and powerful; right?
- A. You keep saying put me under arrest. I don't know what is
- 7 going on.
- 8 Q. They kept trying to put your hands behind your back and
- 9 | they couldn't do that because according to you you are very
- 10 strong and powerful; right?
- 11 A. I am. I was anyway.
- 12 | Q. You were strong and powerful?
- 13 | A. I was.
- 14 | Q. On that date you were strong and powerful; right?
- 15 A. I guess.
- 16 | Q. Yes or no?
- 17  $\parallel$  A. I am going to say yes.
- 18 | Q. In fact, that is the reason why they couldn't place you
- 19 | under arrest; right?
- 20 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 21 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 22 | Q. According to you it was actually going to take more than
- 23 | two people to take you down; right?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 | Q. It did take more than two people; right?

- 1 | A. Yes.
- 2 | Q. You said at some point your pit bull came out from the
- 3 room; right?
- 4 | A. Yes.
- 5 | Q. What was your pit bull's name?
- 6 A. Loyalty.
- 7 Q. Now, prior to being tased, you were told on multiple
- 8 cccasions to stop resisting, weren't you?
- 9 A. I heard that, yes. Stop resisting. Stop resisting.
- 10 | Q. So, yes, you were told that?
- 11 A. I heard that. I didn't understand why he was telling me
- 12 stop resisting when nobody even told me I was under arrest. So
- 13 | I immediately thought that I was being assaulted. So I took
- 14 | what I called defensive measures and that was to stop people
- 15 | from putting their hands on me.
- 16 Q. You took defensive measures?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 | Q. You had no idea why you were being arrested even though you
- 19 | had a gun outside?
- 20 | A. Yes.
- 21 | Q. You claim you were tased in the kitchen; right?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Tased by either Sergeant Kaiser or Sergeant Camhi?
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 25 THE COURT: Overruled.

- Q. You hadn't had any physical contact according to you with Sergeant Kaiser prior to being tased; right?
  - A. Not that I recall.

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- Q. So did you or did you not have any physical contact with Sergeant Kaiser prior to being tased?
  - A. Not that I recall.
  - MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, can I refresh the witness's memory with his deposition testimony at page 124, question 11 to 13.
  - THE COURT: You can try. You can give it to him and let him read it to himself.
- 12 Read it to yourself and see if it helps you remember.
- MS. DECASTRO: Mr. Neal, will you bring your voice up too. It is hard to hear sometimes.
  - MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, the deposition testimony is --
    - THE COURT: He is reading it to himself. It either helps him or it doesn't. We're not reading it out loud.
- 19 THE WITNESS: 11?
  - THE COURT: Line 11 to line 13 of page 124; is that right?
- MS. DECASTRO: Yes.
- 23 | THE WITNESS: All right.
- 24 THE COURT: The question was: Did you or did you not 25 have physical contact with Sergeant Kaiser prior to being

1 | tased?

- 2 THE WITNESS: No.
- 3 BY MS. DECASTRO:
- 4 | Q. You had no physical contact with Sergeant Kaiser prior to
- 5 being tased; right?
- 6 A. No.
- 7 | Q. You also had no physical contact with Lieutenant Camhi
- 8 prior to being tased; right?
- 9 | A. No.
- 10 Q. Meaning that they didn't touch you; right?
- 11 A. No. Not that I know, no. I say that because I don't know
- 12 who was on my back when I was on the bed.
- 13 Q. Prior to being on the bed, you had no physical contact with
- 14 | either of those sergeants; right?
- 15 A. Not that I recall.
- 16 | Q. Do you want to look at your deposition testimony again to
- 17 see if it refreshes your recollection?
- 18 MR. DOGRAMACI: Same page and lines?
- MS. DECASTRO: Yes.
- 20 | A. No.
- 21 | Q. You did not have any physical contact with them prior to
- 22 | being on the bed; right?
- 23 | A. No.
- 24 | Q. You claimed on direct examination that the taser caused
- 25 your muscle to tense up?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. It actually immobilized you; right?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 | Q. Isn't it a fact that the taser didn't work on you at all?
- 5 | A. It did.
- 6 Q. It did work on you?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 MS. DECASTRO: Turning plaintiff counsel's attention 9 to page 112 of plaintiff's deposition line 8 to 19.
- 10 MR. DOGRAMACI: Your Honor, we object to that.
- 11 THE COURT: Give me one second.
- 12 Why don't you rephrase the question.
- 13 | Q. The taser, it didn't cause you to be immobilized; isn't
- 14 | that a fact?
- 15 | A. Excuse me. What page?
- 16 | Q. 112.
- 17 A. Oh, 112.
- 18 | Q. Line 8 to 19.
- 19 A. The question again?
- 20 | Q. The taser did not cause you as you claim on direct
- 21 | examination to cause you to be immobilized; correct?
- MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection to the characterization of
- 23 | the testimony.
- 24 THE COURT: I will allow it. Folks, you will have the
- 25 | testimony if you need it. I will let your recollection control

and then you'll have the transcript if you need it. 1

- What I said was --Α.
- 3 MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, I would like for him to 4 answer yes or no.
- 5 THE COURT: Yes. Can you answer the question about if 6 it immobilized you?
- 7 THE WITNESS: It paralyzed my muscles. It caused my muscles to stiffen up. 8
- 9 BY MS. DECASTRO:

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- 10 It immobilized you, right, according to you?
- 11 It caused my muscles to stiffen up.
- 12 It caused you to be unable to move, isn't that a fact,
- 13 according to you?
- 14 A. Yeah. It froze my muscles.
- 15 MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, at this point I would
- 16 like --

- 17 THE COURT: Go ahead.
- 18 Q. At your deposition were you asked this question and did you 19 give in answer:
- 20 At what point did you go into the bedroom?
- 21 Because after I got tased and I didn't fall, they are
- still -- they got on me again. He hit me with the taser and
- 23 bam, bam, bam, bam, bam. When that didn't work, that is when
- 24 they grabbed me again. When they grabbed me again, I am still
- 25 struggling. I am still standing up. I am like, Yo --

1 THE COURT: I think you can stop there.

MS. DECASTRO: Okay. Were you asked that question --

THE COURT: And did you give those answers?

- Q. Were you asked those questions and did you give those
- 5 answers at your deposition?
- 6 A. Yes. They are right here. After I got tased, I didn't
- 7 | fall.

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- 8 | Q. It actually also didn't work; right?
- 9 A. Excuse me?
- 10 | Q. It also actually didn't work on you; right?
- 11 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 12 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 13 A. You said it did not work?
- 14 | Q. Yes. The taser according to you didn't work at your
- 15 deposition.
- 16 A. That is not -- that is not what I said. I said I did not
- 17 | fall. That's what I testified to. I said I did not fall. I
- 18 | didn't. My muscles --
- 19 | Q. It did not have an affect on you, did you?
- 20 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.
- 21 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 22 | A. It did.
- 23 Q. You did not fall to the ground; right?
- 24 | A. No.
- 25 | Q. You actually believed two years ago that it did not work;

1 | right?

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- A. What do you mean by did not work?
- 3 Q. Those were your words, Mr. Neal, that it didn't work?

4 MR. DOGRAMACI: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

- Q. Those were the words you used two words ago, isn't that a fact?
- A. Not to make me fall.
- Q. The taser did not work according to you two years ago?
- 10 A. Not to make me fall on the floor, no, they didn't.
- Q. In fact even after the taser was used, you kept struggling with the officers, didn't you?
- MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, I would ask him not to be able to look at the deposition.

THE COURT: Right now it is based on your deposition.

Can you remember the answer to that?

17 THE WITNESS: No, I can't. I don't recall.

- Q. You do not recall whether you struggled with the officers after you were tased?
- 20 A. No. After I was tased I -- after I was tased like I said,
- 21 my body froze. That is when he grabbed me much. He hit me
- 22 with the body hold. Somebody punched me in the stomach. We
- 23 | fell on the bed and then the boom, boom, boom with the baton.
- Q. You struggled with the officers even after the taser was
- 25 | used; right?

No. Α.

MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, can I read this again for the jury?

THE COURT: Which lines are you looking at?

MS. DECASTRO: It is 8 to 13 -- 8 to 14.

THE COURT: I think you already read it. I don't think that is necessary. It is after 5:00. How much longer do you have on cross? Do you have a bit?

MS. DECASTRO: Yes.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, whey don't we stop for the day. It is 5:00. Try to get here at 9:30 tomorrow. We'll start promptly at 10:00. Time is of the essence.

Don't discuss the case. Don't research the case. Keep an open mind. Have a nice evening.

(Jury excused)

(Continued on next page)

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THE COURT: Everyone can be seated. 1 2 You can step down, Mr. Neal. 3 I wanted to talk for a minute about scheduling and see if you have any other issues. I wanted to get a sense of our 4 5 schedule so I can figure out if we think summations will be on Thursday and build in a charge conference. 6 7 How far do you think we'll get tomorrow? How long do you have on cross? How long do you think the officers' 8 9 testimony will take? 10 MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, I didn't expect cross to be 11 this long. I would say half an hour to 45 minutes depending on 12 how he answers. 13 THE COURT: How long do you think your defense case 14 will be? It may be part of plaintiff's case. How long do you 15 think the officers' testimony will be? MS. DECASTRO: Very short. Under 20 minutes for each 16 17 of them. 18 THE COURT: Do you think we'll get to summations on 19 Thursday?

MS. DECASTRO: Yes, I think so. Your Honor, one of the EMTs is supposed to testify tomorrow.

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THE COURT: Mr. Dogramaci, Mr. Higgins, do you have a different sense of timing? I can get a draft tonight. It will take a couple hours, but I can get you something tonight and we can meet at 2:30 right after we stop for the day and have a

charge conference then. If there are any remaining issues, we 1 can do it first thing Thursday morning. 2 3 MR. DOGRAMACI: I think that would work, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: That is what our plan will be. 5 Are there any remaining issues that we need to discuss 6 tonight? 7 MS. DECASTRO: Your Honor, I actually spoke too soon. We're breaking early tomorrow at 2:30. I do not believe with 8 9 the plaintiff's testimony and putting everyone in, I think it 10 will be done early Thursday morning. THE COURT: What will? 11 MS. DECASTRO: All of the examination. 12 13 THE COURT: I think we'll still have summations on 14 Thursday. That is what I will get at. 15 MS. DECASTRO: Yes. THE COURT: Ideally we'll start the charge conference 16 17 tomorrow afternoon. I have to leave around 3:30, but we can 18 meet and complete that discussion Thursday morning so that you have all the necessary language before summations. 19 20 MS. DECASTRO: Perfect. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else that we need to discuss tonight?

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MS. DECASTRO: Just that plaintiff be instructed that he cannot talk to anyone and his counsel about his testimony.

MR. DOGRAMACI: We will not talk, your Honor.

THE COURT: Since you are on cross-examination, that is a very standard request is when someone is on cross, that they don't speak to their lawyers or anyone else.

Thank you. Have a good evening. See you tomorrow morning.

MR. DOGRAMACI: Thank you, your Honor.

(Adjourned to October 10 at 10:00 a.m.)

2 Examination of: Page 3 CHRISTOPHER NEAL 4 Direct By Mr. Dogramaci	
4 Direct By Mr. Dogramaci	
5 Cross By Ms. Decastro	
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